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FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

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[Written for the Irish Nationalist.]

SWEET NATIVE LAND.

Though far in exile still I roam,
Oh, native land, I think of thee;
Fond love flies back to native home
By thy bright banks, sweet Avon-Buee,
In dreams I oft revisit thee,
Sweet native land.

I see thy hills and vales so green,
The pleasant scenes where I have been,
But wake to know that still in chains
My native land, alas! remains.
Yet, if they would, her own sons could
Set Ireland free from sea to sea—
Sweet native land.

Again I wander by thy strand,
Sweet river Lee;
And then in dreams the vision grand
Oft comes to me:
That faith and hope and willing hands,
And God's decree,
Have set the gem of all the lands,
Sweet Erin, free.

Yet I, an exile far from thee,
Sweet native land no more may see;
And tho' hope says thou'lt yet be free,
The promise bright seems not for me—
To live till then and act a part,
Like loving son, with hand and heart. J. O'S.

Presentation to Sergeant Fogarty.

The distinguished Irish soldier who was the recipient of the following complimentary presentation in New York arrived in this city on Wednesday:

A handsome gold medal and a sword were presented to Sergeant Joseph Fogarty, F Co., Irish Brigade, L. S. P., a long-tried and faithful member of the Brian Boru Circle, No. 103, F. B., at the regular weekly meeting of the latter body, which was held at the usual hour on the evening of the 7th ult., at No. 253 Avenue A.

The members of the Circle and of F. Co., F. B., L. S. P., the military attached to it, were present in full force. The number of visitors from the other circles and companies of the legion was unusually large, so that when the meeting was called to order the hall presented a lively appearance.

Col. O'Mahony presented the medal, which was gotten up in the best style of Tiffany & Co., and bore on the bar, "F Co., 1st Batt., I. B.;" on the front face was engraven the badge and motto of the L. S. P., "Fiann Eireann Abu," and on the reverse the legend, "Presented by the members of the Brian Boru Circle, Fenian Brotherhood, to Sergeant Joseph Fogarty as a token of their esteem for his fidelity to the cause of Ireland."

Colonel Phelan, in presenting the sword, said: Sergeant Fogarty, it affords me great pleasure to have the honor to present you with this sword. You must not expect from me an eloquent address. Irish soldiers are not always speech-makers. Their duty is to learn the discipline of soldiers, who would wish to see the land of their birth a free and independent nation. As a soldier of Ireland, I hope you will wear this, and I hope to meet you yet on an Irish hill side, when I shall be proud to say to you, "Sergeant Fogarty, now we are doing our duty to our oppressed country. I hope and trust that I shall yet stand on my native hills in Tipperary, and command a brigade of men animated with the same patriotic spirit which you possess, and then we shall show the common enemy of our country the bravery and valor of Irish soldiers." Sergeant Fogarty, take this sword, never disgrace it or draw it in an unjust cause. Reserve it for better work, until you shall have an opportunity of staining its blade with the blood of Ireland's tyrants.

Sergeant Fogarty said: I hope to have the pleasure of wearing this sword on an Irish hill-side, and to see you there as my command. (Cheers.)

The routine business of the circle was resumed when the applause that greeted Sergeant Fogarty's remarks had subsided.—[N. Y. Sunday Citizen.

W. JEFF GATEWOOD has disposed of his interest in the San Diego "World" to George W. Brown and J. W. Delaney.

IRISH NEWS.

THE Marquis of Clanricarde died in London on Friday evening April 10th, in his seventy-second year. He took an active part in public affairs, and filled several important posts, having been ambassador to St. Petersburg from 1838 to 1840; Postmaster-General from 1846 to 1852; and Lord Privy Seal in 1858.

IN opening the Bandon Sessions, on the 8th ult., the Chairman, Mr. Ferguson, expressed the extreme gratification he felt at informing the Grand Jury that there was only one bill to go before them. He attributed the absence of crime to the diminution of intemperance in the locality. In the case referred to (which was for forcible possession,) the bill was ignored.

RAPID progress is being made in the erection of new infantry barracks at Tipperary. The site is a large elevated field to the right of the workhouse. The barracks are intended to receive from six hundred to eight hundred men, and will occupy an area of 1,200 feet in length, by 850 feet in breadth, and will comprise large blocks of buildings, each to accommodate 180 soldiers, unmarried; three of those are to be erected at once.

SIR R. MUSGRAVE, Lieutenant of the county of Waterford, has convened a meeting of the magistrates, at Dungarvan, to consider the advisability of petitioning the Executive to remove the extra police, owing to the peaceful state of the county, so impressively dwelt upon by Baron Dowse at the recent assizes. The meeting is called in response to a resolution of the county Grand Jury passed at the assizes.

THE men of the North Mayo Regiment of Militia will assemble for the annual training at Ballina, on Monday, 1st June. The South Mayo Rifles will assemble at Westport, for a like purpose, on Monday, 15th June.

MR. ROBERTS has stated to the Galway Harbor Board that the total cost of the repairs and improvements at the entrance of the docks, and also of the construction of the entrance to the new graving dock is £6,856 11s. 5d.

THE seventh report of the Irish Flax Supply Association states that last year there was an increase of 7,440 acres in the quantity of land under flax, compared with that of 1872. The increase was confined to the province of Ulster. The quantity of flax produced per acre in 1873 was but slightly greater than in 1872. The report attributes the comparative neglect of flax culture to the effect of wet seasons, the increased cost of labor, and the larger profit to be derived rom pasture.

HENRY F. SLATTERY, of Knockane, Waterford, Director of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, has been elected a Director of the National Bank.

Two laboring men named Carey and Macken, employed at the building of the new premises in connection with the Hibernia Bank, College-green, were admitted into Mercer's Hospital, Dublin, April 2d, suffering from injuries sustained by having fallen from the scaffolding. Both of Macken's arms were fractured, and one of Carey's arms were also broken.

THE Cork Board of Guardians has resolved, by a majority of two to one, to petition Parliament in favor of closing public houses on Sunday.

ON the 4th ult., the house of Quartermaster Russell, of the Kerry Militia, at Droumvally, Killorglin, was struck by lightning. Two large holes were made in the roof, and one chimney and part of the gable were thrown down, and some of the windows were broken. No one was injured.

THE handsome new house of the Munster Bank, in Dame street, Dublin, was opened for business on the 7th of April. The staffs of the College-green branch, and of La Touche's old bank in Castle street, were combined together for the first time under one roof for the discharge of business. In the evening, the directors entertained the united staffs and a number of the friends of the concern at a banquet, in the Antient Concert Hall, Great Brunswick street. The chair was occupied by W. Digges La Touche. A number of toasts were given and responded to, the chairman, Mr. Murphy, M. P.; Mr. T. N. Deane, achitect of the new building; Mr. Belton, of Cork; and Mr. Dillon and Mr. Farquaharson, of the Dublin branch, being among the principal speakers.

THE number of dogs registered this year in the Petty Sessions District of Castlebar amount to 1278. The sum thus realised is £157 4s.

THE West Cork *Eagle* of April 4th announces the death of William Clarke, Esq., nephew of McCarthy Downing, M.P. for Prospect, at the early age of 21 years.

AT the Drogheda Quarter Sessions, on April 1st, Wm. O'Connor Morris, Esq., Chairman of County Louth, was presented by the Sub-Sheriff, George Butterly, Esq., with white gloves, there not being a single case for trial.

THE Hon. Colonel Charles White, M. P., is reported to have sold to Sir Arthur Guinness, Bart., for the sum of forty thousand pounds, the Kilkerin portion of his Clare estates. It is a matter of surprise in that locality, as the property lies within a gun-shot of Caherconn, the future residence of the gallant Colonel. W. L. Joynt, Crown and Treasury Solicitor, will retain the agency.

MR. FITZWILLIAM WALSH, P. L. G., recently moved, in the Nenagh Board of Guardians, a resolution in favor of imposing a tax on absentee landlords.

THE Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir M. H. Beach, Major Trench and others arrived at Athlone on April 10th—to prosecute their tour of inspection on the drainage of the Shannon. The party, during their stay, were the guests of Lord Castlemaine.

AT a recent meeting held in Lisburn on Thursday evening, Mr. Walter T. Stannus, D.L., late agent of the Hertford estates, and now agent of Mr. Draper's estate, county Derry, was presented with a handsome testimonial as a memento of the tenant's appreciation of his conduct in connection with the Hertford property.

MR. MEDCALF, steward to Lord Talbot, Lambay Island, yeaned from 168 ewes 242 lambs; four being triplets from Leicester, Border Leicester, and black-faced ewes.

WRECK IN DUBLIN BAY.—On the 14th ult., there was a fatal casualty to the brig Hampton, of Dublin, laden with coal. A heavy sea, and the wind blowing more than half a gale, stranded the vessel on the rocks at the North Bull, and she became a total wreck. Owing to the well-timed exertions of Captain Knox Galway, of the Irish Lights Commissioners' steam yacht Princess Alexandra, the crew were saved, with the exception of the master and one seaman, who were washed overboard.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD AIREY, G. C. B., will shortly assume command of the troops in Ireland, in succession to Lord Sandhurst. It is expected that Lieut.-General Sir Charles Elice, K. C. B., will succeed Sir Richard Airey as adjutant-General to the Forces. Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K. C. B., commanding the Southeastern District, is spoken of as Sir Charles Elice's successor.

FISHING ON THE SHANNON.—The Cork *Examiner* of April 13th contains the following:—Fishing is carried on with great energy at Castleconnell for some time back. Much success appears to attend the lovers of the sport, though the weather is said to be very unfavorable and the water is far too high to please fishermen. On the 7th inst. Sir Greville Smyth, who is staying at Castleconnell at present took, on his own rod a salmon weighing 31lbs., and Captain Way, of the same party landed on the 8th inst. two fish weighing respectively 12lbs. and 18lbs., while Sir Greville succeeded in capturing one weighing 33lbs., and another weighing 14lbs. Mr. Harland killed an 18lb. salmon on the 7th inst., and on the 9th a 12lb. Lord Abinger, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, captured a very good fish on the same fishery, the weight of which was 14lbs. One of the largest salmon taken in the Shannon since the opening of the season was captured a few days since in the open waters by Tom Clancy, a snap-net fisherman. The fish weighed 46lbs.

THE CABLE.—In conjunction with the new cable to be laid this year from Valencia additional buildings for the new hands are to be commenced immediately.

PARCEL TRAFFIC.—The Great Southern and Western Company have revised their parcel tariff, and carry parcels. Now a parcel not exceeding one pound weight is carried up to 150 miles for sixpence; up to and beyond 550 miles for a shilling. The rates are proportionately advanced up to 28 pounds. Through rates are established for the different railway stations in Ireland.

THE magistrates at the Kinsale Sessions were asked to send four children into the local Industrial School. Their father was a sergeant in the 25th Regiment, named Clarke, who died lately, leaving his widow, with five children, in destitute circumstances. She is not entitled to a pension, and it was explained to the bench that her husband having been a non-commissioned officer, military etiquette does not allow her to support herself by washing for the soldiers, as she otherwise might do. The magistrates were of opinion that the children were not eligible for the Industrial Schools, and Mr. Cronin, R.M., observed that it was a disgrace to the service that a soldier's wife should be thus thrown on the world, with no alternative before her but starvation or the workhouse.

THE London Correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, says:—Mr. Tighe proposes to ask the Postmaster-General if it is true that out of twenty-five money-order offices in Mayo county fifteeen only at present are supplied with telegraphic communication? If the barony of Erris, with a population of about 18,000, is without a postal telegaaph station? and if he proposes extending wires to any of the money-order offices in Mayo at present unconnected with the Postal Telegraph Department.

AN Irish newspaper announces that there is to be a New Atlantic Service to Canada and the States from the North of Ireland. The Allan Line Steamers that have for many years sailed from Glasgow to Quebec, making occasional calls at Kingstown, will cease going there, and are now to go weekly to Belfast, for the purpose of embarking passengers, and also of taking goods, should a trade develop itself.

REVIEWING the measures introduced into the House of Commons by the Home Rulers. the "Tablet" says that the Irish members deserve well of their country for this array of subjects for practical legislation, which affords a complete answer to those who taunt them that their grievances are sentimental and speculative. If their Private Bills and their public questions are ignored or neglected, the Imperial Parliament will only prove its incompetency to deal with Irish matters, and will supply them with a powerful argument in favor of local legislation.

EASTERN NEWS.

THE Senate Judiciary Committee have decided that they will not hear any oral arguments in regard to the so-called Sutro Tunnel Amendments to the Supplemental Mining bill, and have given notice to Sutro to have his printed argument filed with the Committee.

THE stables at Evergreen Trotting Park, Plainville N. J., were burned on the night of the 1st inst., with the stallion Hambletonian, valued at $10,500, and the fast geldings Climax and Hiram, valued at $4,000 and $2,000 respectively.

IT is reported that negotiations are still pending between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Union Pacific Company, for the purchase of a large quantity of Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph stock.

THE boiler in Condit's paper mill Shawnagunk N. Y. exploded on the 2nd inst. Seven or eight persons were killed or wounded, and the machinery destroyed.

THE Erie Canal was opened on the 5th.

SEVERAL names are mentioned, in connection with the French Mission, to succeed Mr. Washburne, should he become Secretary of the Treasury. Among these are Secretary Fish.

THE Senate Finance Committee had another meeting on the 5th inst., on the House Currency bill, and it is understood that, by a vote of 4 to 3, it decided to recommend the adoption of the provisions requiring greenbacks to be retired to the extent of 70 per cent of the amount of new National Bank notes issued.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, proprietor of the "Herald," Mr. Whipple and three members of the Union Club, walked a match from the Club House, New York, on the 5th inst., to Jerome Park. The stakes were $3,000 a side, and members of the Club had wagered from $50,000 to $60,000 on the result. Bennett won by about two miles, making the distance of ten miles in one hour and forty-five minutes.

AT a meeting of the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, in New York, on the 5th inst., it was agreed not to discriminate between Union and Confederate soldiers' graves on Decoration Day.

SO FAR as can be ascertained from official sources it seems to be pretty clearly established that Secretary Richardson's retirement from the Treasury Department has been definitely settled, and that E. H. Washburne, Minister to France, will succeed him.

THE House Judiciary Committee have finally agreed upon a bill for the distribution of the Geneva award. It is substantially as outlined by General Butler. It provides for the payment to the mutual insurance companies all losses they sustained, but no mutual companies shall recover for war premiums paid to said companies for risks. The companies are also to distribute their share of the award among their members who contributed to pay the losses.

GEORGE VAN VELSER, confidential clerk of the Hudson River Railroad, and a fellow clerk, named Baxter, together with thirty-two thousand dollars of the company's money, mysteriously disappeared on the 4th inst.

THE Senate has confirmed Herman Silver as Registrar of the Land Office at Denver, Colorado.

SHERMAN, from the Finance Committe, has reported a substitute for the House Currency and Banking bill.

SENATOR LOGAN has called on the President for the first time since the veto of the Currency bill.

THE President has recognized Adolph Rosenthal as Consul of the German Empire at San Francisco.

AN appeal is published for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in the Southern States, which says that over 142,000 people have been driven from their homes and are now without food or shelter, and that to furnish these with provisions will cost $25,000 a day.

IN the Senate, on the 5th, the House bill providing for the establishment of an assay office at Helena, Montana, was passed.

A FIRE on the 6th destroyed two engines and other valuable property in the machine shops of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, Springfield, Ill. The loss will not fall short of $100,000.

INFORMATION has reached Washington through private letters that W. W. Bowers of San Diego, a member of the State Assembly of California, will be a candidate for Congress to succeed Representative Houghton. Mr. Houghton will not be a candidate for re-election.

THE Secretary of the Treasury in submitting additional estimates for the year ending June, 1875, for public works, asks for $183,342 for the San Francisco Mint, being the amount required for approaches, grading, fencing, paving, ground, etc., heating and ventilating the building, and for furniture.

BILLY EDWARD and Sam Collyer have each put up a first deposit of $300 in their match to fight August 6th for the light-weight championship and $1,000 a side.

THE crusade against liquor has broken out afresh in Pennsylvania. Over a dozen hotels and saloons in Wilkesbarre were visited by ladies. The Lucerne, Exchange and Bristol, three of the principal hotels, were among those visited.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN army has marched on Durango. Serrano entered Bilbao on Saturday, May 2.

A LARGE crowd of persons visited the steamer *Faraday*, off Woolwich, on the 2nd. The *Faraday* is taking on board the new Atlantic cable—2,400 miles of which is now ready. The steamer will sail in about ten days for New Hampshire. The cable will be landed on the British side at a point fifteen miles south of Valentia.

THE main body of Carlists is at Ripal, under Prince Alphonso. Don Carlos is at Durango. Serrano is expected at Madrid shortly. The inhabitants of Bilbao were without bread during the last week of the siege.

STEERAGE passengers are now booked from Liverpool to New York for fifteen dollars.

LORD RUSSELL has withdrawn his motion calling for papers in the Oregon boundary and Fenian raid questions. He said that the British people felt that the honor of England had been touched in the Washington treaty negotiations, the national character lowered, and national interests jeopardized. An opinion generally exists in England in favor of compensation to Canadian sufferers by the Fenian raids. He did not apprehend a repetition of the errors, but trusted that Great Britain would never seem afraid to do anything in assertion of her just rights.

THE betrothal of the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir and the Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg was promulgated on the 4th inst.

IT is announced that Peel's resignation of the position of Liberal Whip is only temporary.

A SERIOUS riot has occurred in the French quarters at Shanghai. A mob of Chinese attacked the residents in that quarter, and sacked and burned several houses. The police fired on the mob, killing several. The Chinese assign as a reason for the attack that the French were building a road through their cemetery.

THE Pope held a Consistory on the 3rd inst. for the appointment of Bishops. Among the appointments were several to Australian dioceses. Bishop Crinnon is appointed to the diocese of Hamilton, Canada.

DR. SCHUMACHER, present German Minister at Bogota, is to succeed Dr. Johannas Roesing, as Consul-General at New York.

THE Emperor of Russia and Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine have arrived at Berlin, on their way to England.

THE Queen will probably visit Ireland, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

THE great strike in the Durham collieries is in progress. It is estimated that 50,000 persons are out of employment.

IT is asserted that General Elio has arrested four Carlist brigadiers for treason.

DON CARLOS will shortly issue a new proclamation to his troops.

MANUEL CONCHA has been appointed General-in-Chief of the Northern Army.

THE London Banking Association have appointed Tyler, an official of the Board of Trade, to examine into the condition and prospects of the Erie Railroad Company.

JOHN JAY, our Minister to Austria, and General Sickles, ex-Minister to Spain, are on their way home.

IT is stated in the London clubs that Mr. Disraeli is about to be married to the Dowager Countess of Chesterfield. The lady is three years older than the Premier, and is the mother of the Countess of Carnarvon.

THE Captain-General has issued a decree, ordering the formation of eight battalions of colored militia at Havana.

IT is asserted that General Ello has arrested four Carlist brigadiers for treason. It is also said that Don Carlos will shortly issue a new proclamation to his troops.

THE reports of injuries to the steamship *Ohio* by fire are exaggerated. She is uninjured, and will leave Liverpool on her regular day.

GENERAL MANUEL CONCHA has been appointed General-in-Chief of the Republican Army of the North.

THERE appears to be no prospect of a settlement of the strikes in the Durham Collieries. 70,000 miners and laborers are now idle. Great distress prevails, and many are preparing to emigrate.

AT a meeting in London on the 6th inst., favoring the Disestablishment of the English Church, Goldwin Smith presided. In his able address he advocated the application of church endowment to the relief of the poor and the promotion of education.

A DETACHMENT of Carlists at Valencia were defeated on the 6th and forty killed.

THE American Topographical Corps reached Jerusalem, after making very successful explorations in the vicinity of Mount Sinai, where they report they were detained two days by a heavy snow storm; a remarkable occurrence in that region.

Two persons have been poisoned at Bristol by noxious gas emitted from a paraffin lamp.

BODIES of Carlists are reported at Amezcoa and Estella.

GENERAL CONCHA, with his command, has left BILBAO.

SERRANO arrived in Madrid on the 6th inst., and was received with great enthusiasm. Triumphal arches were erected and the houses were decorated with flags.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 9, 1874.

THE EXODUS.

BY "SPERANZA"—[LADY WILDE.]

I.

"A million a decade!" Calmly and cold
The units are read by our statesmen sage;
Little they think of a Nation old,
Fading away from History's page;
Outcast weeds by a desolate sea—
Fallen leaves of Humanity.

II.

"A million a decade!"—of human wrecks,
Corpses lying in fever sheds—
Corpses huddled on foundering decks,
And shroudless dead on their rocky beds;
Nerve and muscle, and heart and brain,
Lost to Ireland—lost in vain.

III.

"A million a decade!" Count ten by ten,
Column and line of the record fair;
Each unit stands for ten thousand men,
Staring with blank, dead eye-balls there;
Strewn like blasted trees on the sod,
Men that were made in the image of God.

IV.

"A million a decade!"—and nothing done;
The Cæsars had less to conquer a world;
And the war for the right not yet begun,
The banner of Freedom not yet unfurled:
The soil is fed by the weed that dies;
If forest leaves fall, yet they fertilise.

V.

But ye—dead, dead, not climbing the height,
Not clearing a path for the future to tread;
Not opening the golden portals of light,
Ere the gate was choked by your piled-up dead:
Martyrs ye, yet never a name
Shines on the golden roll of Fame.

VI.

Had ye rent one gyve of the festering chain,
Strangling the life of the Nation's soul;
Poured your life-blood by river and plain,
Yet touched with your dead hand Freedom's goal;
Left of heroes one footprint more
On our soil, tho' stamped in your gore—

VII.

We could triumph while mourning the brave,
Dead for all that was holy and just,
And write, through our tears, on the grave,
As we flung down the dust to dust—
"They died for their country, but led
Her up from the sleep of the dead."

VIII.

"A million a decade!" What does it mean?
A Nation dying of inner decay—
A churchyard silence where life has been—
The base of the pyramid crumbling away:
A drift of men gone over the sea,
A drift of the dead where men should be.

IX.

Was it for this ye plighted your word,
Crowned and crownless rulers of men?
Have ye kept faith with your crucified Lord,
And fed His sheep till He comes again?
Or fled like hireling shepherds away,
Leaving the fold the gaunt wolf's prey?

X.

Have ye given of your purple to cover,
Have ye given of your gold to cheer,
Have ye given of your love, as a lover
Might cherish the bride he held dear,
Broken the Sacrament bread to feed
Souls and bodies in uttermost need?

XI.

Ye stand at the Judgment-bar to-day—
The Angels are counting the dead-roll, too;
Have ye trod in the pure and perfect way,
And ruled for God as the crowned should do?
Count our dead—before Angels and Men,
Ye're judged and doomed by the Statist's pen.

WOMEN-STUDENTS IN RUSSIA.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg says, writing on the 17th of March:—"The question of giving increased facilities for the higher education of women in Russia is now occupying much attention here both in Government circles and among the general public. It may seem strange at first sight that Russia should enable women to compete with men in the scientific professions, while the arrangements for the primary and secondary education of her youth of both sexes are still so defective. But the position of Russia in this respect is quite exceptional. Within the last ten years nearly all her institutions have been remodelled according to the European standard. These reforms, however, were carried out, not by the nation itself, but by the strong hand of its Goverment, often against the wish of the masses of the people; and, though the Governmet was powerful to create the institutions, it could not at once raise the nation to such state of culture as to enable it to profit by them. The sum taken in the Budget for education is one of the heaviest items of the State expenditure, and shows the importance which the Government attaches to this subject; but the elementary and middle-schools want teachers, and the peasant does not yet understand the advantages of sending his children to school, though the new military law, which gives great privileges to students, will, doubtless, soon enlighten him on this point. Under these circumstances it has been found absolutely necessary to train women as teachers, and there is certainly no lack of candidates. There is, perhaps, no country in Europe where the middle classes are so eager in their desire for scientific knowledge as Russia, and the Russian women have shown ample capacity in this respect. The Government has, it is true, found it necessary indirectly to prohibit Russian women-students from attending at the University of Zurich, but but this has proved rather advantageous than otherwise. The fact that in the university alone there were nearly 100 women-students from Russia renders it imperative on the Government to furnish those educational facilities in Russia itself which it has prevented the women-students from continuing to enjoy abroad. There is, doubtless, a sufficient number of girls' schools in Russia, but they are not of a kind to prepare students for the universities. The Government accordingly proposes to erect colleges for girls in various parts of the Empire on the same system as the boys' colleges, and if the experiment should prove successful it will probably be followed by the establishment of a women's university of high school. Such an institution would have to comprise a school of medicine, as a great number of the Russian women-students have especially devoted themselves to this science. There is a great want of medical men in Russia; in 1871 there was only 1 for every 12,000 inhabitants, and the number of students in the hospitals is yearly diminishing. The admission of women to the study of medicine would, therefore, probably be as beneficial to the nation as their employment for educational purposes."

IN Paris, forty noblemen, artists and journalists, have formed a league for the purpose of hissing without mercy all immoral pieces, and actresses who strive for fame by means of jewelry and good looks instead of by talent.

"You've destroyed my peace of mind," said a despondent lover to a truent lass. "I can't do you much harm, John, for 'twas an amazing small piece you had, any way!" was the quick reply.

Myles Sweeney.

A ROMANTIC HISTORY OF ONE OF LORD CLARE'S YELLOW DRAGOONS.

Carrigaholt Castle was the splendid sea-beaten residence and stronghold of the famous Daniel O'Brien, Lord Clare, whose dragoon buidh (yellow dragoons) fought so bravely in many a hard-contested field, at the Boyne, at Aughrim, at Limerick, and who, following the fortunes of their noble commander at home and abroad, competed for the laurels of victory at Landen, Fontenoy, Dettingen, and in other memorable engagements. In the service of Lord Clare, when in the heyday of his power, was a lad named Myles Sweeney, the son of a gate-keeper, whose wife survived him, and who lived close by the stronghold of her master. Sweeney was held in favor by the lordly owner of Carrigaholt and of the immense territory which he was soon afterwards destined to forfeit on the defeat of James II., and the signing of the Treaty of Limerick; and the boy's life was the tenure on which leases were held by many of the feudatories and tenants on the estates of the great Lord Clare. The O'Keans or O'Kahans, a family long settled, and long favorably known in the west of Clare, held large tracts of land from Lord Clare; and one of the family, Francis O'Kean, Esq., of Ross, was one of the most extensive tenants on the estate, and his lease depended, too, on the life of Myles Sweeney, who, young as he was, was raised to the rank of sergeant-major in his lord's dragoons.

On the sale of the estates in 1701, to Burton Westby, McDonnell and Amory, the interests of several of the tenants were preserved; their leases were exhibited in court where the sales were made, and the tenure of the holders became a matter of record.

Time went on; Carrigaholt Castle became the property of the Burtons; no more was heard on the esplanade in front of the castle the heavy tramp of the famous cavalry regiment in which the gallant lord had taken an honorable pride; no more was seen any one of those veterans who used to crowd about the enclosures, and who were the true types of Irish soldiers. They were scattered and gone, like "wild geese." The shrill note of the bugle no longer awoke the echoes along the shores of Moyarta; and the very name of a chief of an ancient and honored race, who was deservedly popular at home and in foreign lands, was fading almost from memory.

Mr. Westby, who purchased the lands which O'Kean held, had an eye to business at all times, and he began to think that Myles Sweeney, whose name was in Francis Kean's lease, could not be long in the land of the living; he (Sweeney) had not been seen in the neighborhood since Lord Clare had left his home; it was certain that he could not be then alive—this was in 1744—at least, in the estimation of Mr. Westby, who brought an ejectment against Francis O'Kean, who had no positive defence, and who was compelled to abandon his property to the grasp of the new owner.

As Francis O'Kean was one day walking al road in the neighborhood of his romantic dwelling near the celebrated Bridge of Ross, viewing the lands his lord had forfeited, and the tract of country which he was obliged to surrender to Mr. Westby, and indulging in dreams of the past, an old, decrepid, withered-looking man, leaning on a staff, hobbled up to him and besought alms. O'Kean was dressed in the style of a gentleman of the period; his silver buttons, the mark of rank in those days, shone in the sunlight, and with instinctive hospitality he welcomed the old man to his ocean-girt dwelling, having, in the first instance, inquired his name.

"My name, good master," said the old man, whose face was furrowed with age, and bronzed with the heat of foreign suns, "is Myles Sweeney, and it is a long time since I have been here. I remember the Castle of Carrigaholt yonder, and my noble master, the famous Daniel O'Brien, Lord Clare."

"Myles Sweeney," inquired O'Kean.

"Yes, sir, that is my name. Alas! how changed is all about me since I was here in my youthful prime; and all I have wandered, and all I have seen from that day to this!"

"And who, or what are you, or whence do you come?" asked O'Kean.

"I was the favorite 'gillie,'" replied he, "of the noble lord. When a mere child he always had me about him; when a stripling he made me his constant attendant; he gave me a position of trust in his regiment before I knew the sword exercise; when he was at Limerick I was by his side on the ramparts with Sarsfield, and at the crossing of the Shannon; and before that I was near him at the Boyne and Aughrim; and here I am now come home, after my wanderings throughout Europe, to die."

"Not so soon," said O'Kean; "you are the man I have been a long time in search of; and you must become part and parcel of my household for the remainder of your days."

Mr. O'Kean lost no time in preparing his case against Westby; filed his plea for the restitution of his tenure; and the case was tried in Dublin.

The notes of the learned judge who presided at the trial are in existence; they contain a summary of the evidence of two old men, named Mahony and Behan, who recognized the strong likeness between the old man and Rose Sweeney, his mother, who had lived at the Castle gate. "I think I see her form and features in the yellow little man before me," said Mahony, who had been a pilot on the Shannon.

Miles Sweeney was sworn: He stated that he was born at Carrigaholt; that he was the son of Rose Sweeney; that he was a gillie or page and attendant of Lord Clare; that he fought with him everywhere, and that he followed him to France and to Flanders, and was at the action at Landen, where General Patrick Sarsfield was slain; that he fought at Fontenoy, and elsewhere; and that when the King of France no longer wanted the services of his corps, he volvnteered into the service of Charles XII., King of Sweden; that he was taken prisoner by the Russians, and sent to Siberia, where he spent many years, and that he was released from exile by a London merchant, who occasionally visited those regions to purchase furs, and who claimed him as a British subject.

This happened after what Byron calls,

"Pultowa's bloody day.
When fortune left the Royal Swede."

Westby was defeated; he had to make restitution to Francis O'Kean, and, for years afterwards, Myles Sweeney, who was always sent the choicest cuts from the dinner-table, lived on until old Parson Vandeleur, of Kilrush, in his occasional visits to his friend, O'Kean, of Ross, was accustomed to say that Myles Sweeney was destined to live a longer time *after death* than he had lived *when he was alive!*

GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION OF PENS.—In the financial year just ending, 11,890 gross of steel pens, at a cost of £1,588, and 479,620 quill pens, at a cost of £773, were supplied to the Government departments. In the year 1868-9 the number of steel pens used was 14,942 gross, costing £1,900, and quills 843,733, costing £1,816. It will be seen that a saving of thirty per cent. has been effected, and that, as many of our readers know by experience, the quills have been reduced in quality as well as quantity.—*Civilian.*

The Grass Valley *Union* does not seem to like the prospect of being visited by three circuses. It says: "A spotted horse can come here, trot around inside a tent, and take away money enough to build three miles of the local railroad."

LUMBER is worth from $35 to $40 per thousand in Fresno.

The Political Prisoners.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman*, under date of March 28th writes—The intensity of the feeling which prevailed yesterday in respect to the refusal of the Ministry to grant amnesty continues unabated, or is rather increased as time passes and reflection gives shape and substance to the hasty impressions which the strange conduct of the Prime Minister created in the minds of all the Irish members who so earnestly worked to obtain the release of the prisoners. The whole proceeding, it is believed, has been pre-arranged, partly to relieve the Minister from the embarrassment of directly refuseing the request of seventy-seven members of Parliament—English as well as Irish—and partly for the theatrical effect of refusing the request in the House, and having the refusal endorsed by the acclaim of the party. Studied and contemptous indifference to the request of a majority of the Irish members of Parliament appeared to be at the bottom of the Ministerial purpose, refusing to reply to a deputation [so numerous and influential, and instructing an inferior Minister of the Cabinet to give the reply for which they asked to a Scotch M. P., who acted not alone without concert with the Irish members, but in direct opposition to a request from an influential source that he should let the question drop, could scarcely be designed for any other purpose than directly to snub the Irish members. The cheers which were given—as *claquers* applaud in a Continental theater—gave more than colour to the supposition of pre-arrangement. Such, at any rate, is the feeling here. Disraeli has, consciously of unconsciously, played into the hands of his rivals, and the effect would be still worse but for the intemperate and indiscreet speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone on the occasion of Mr. Butt's motion on the address. One thing is quite clear—that in the English Parliament, as at present constituted, there is no tolerance of Irish sentiment and no desire to defer to the opinions or feelings of the Irish members, even when their claim is mercy and the demand costs England nothing but to rise to the level of magnanimity. It is said there is joy in the camp of the Opposition, and that the expression "serve them right" would appropriately convey their sentiment of sympathy with the Irish members if they gave expression to the feeling which they restrain from motives of political prudence. But the matter has not ended. Mr. Butt to-day gave notice that he will, on Monday, ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department "If he has any objection to lay on the table of the House a return of the names of the presoners mentioned in his statement, as suffering punishment for offences connected with Fenianism, specifying to each prisoner the date of his sentence, the nature of the offence for which he was tried, the court before which the trial took place, the nature of the sentence, and the place of his present confinement." The Minister will probably accede to the request, and it will be then seen whether the statement so jauntily given on Friday night was perfect in all its particulars.

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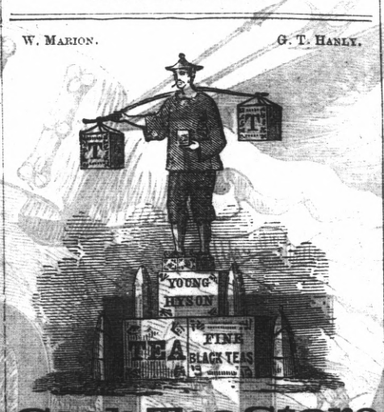
W. MARION. G. T. HANLY.



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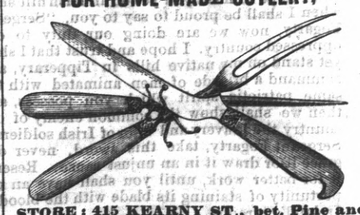

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Ireland—United and Conquered.

There is a feeling prevalent among readers of English and Anglo-American literature that the Irish people are a divided people, and that the elements of which they are composed can never blend or become amalgamated. This idea is as absurd as it is untrue. The Irish people, in this respect, are no better and no worse than any other nation on earth; they have their faults and failings, so have others; they have their virtues, so have others. But that they were ever divided more than any other nation, or are so to-day, we utterly deny. A glance at history will prove this. Take England, for example, during the wars of York and Lancaster. The land was deluged with blood; for years Englishman was armed against Englishman, and the work of blood and slaughter went on. They were divided into factions—subject against king, prince against prince, chief against chief, brother against brother—cutting each other's throats, until the country presented as pitiful a spectacle as the world ever beheld. France, too, suffered from the same cause—division. Henry of Navarre walked over thousands of his slaughtered countrymen ere he sat on the throne; and 'tis but the other day their cannon battered down Frenchmen in the streets of Paris. For four years the Americans were engaged in a deadly conflict—the most bloody and desperate the nineteenth century has witnessed. And, during the Revolution, there were more Tories fighting for King George than there were patriots under the banner of Washington At the present moment, Spain is enacting the bloody drama that has been played in every country under the sun. Ireland is not the only land that has witnessed civil wars and intestine broils. It has been the fate of all nations and nationalities. To-day, we believe, there are no people more firmly united than the Irish. Look at their societies in this country; they number thousands. There is scarcely a village or hamlet in the Union but there is an Irish society established. Men from the four provinces of Ireland, from every parish and town, meet and mingle together, and all are animated with the one idea—country. In the land of their birth they are the same, and every Irishman desires to see the Green above the Red. England will not allow the Irish people to carry arms. She knows, if they were armed, they would drive the foreign garrison out of Ireland in a day. That fact will show they are united. Bear witness, Manchester, how nobly the "Martyrs Three" ascended the scaffold, and, with a prayer for Ireland on their lips, and defiance of their country's foemen in their hearts, yielded up their young lives for the unity of Ireland. Bear witness, Milbank, and other English prisons, how bravely Rossa and his comrades bore chains, insult, and contumely for the unity of Ireland. Bear witness, ye toiling millions, exiled and scattered over this broad earth, do you not long for the promised day to dawn when you will stand united beneath your own free flag?—do you not sigh, as you wield the axe in the pine forests of Michigan, or delve in the mines of Australia, do you not sigh for the green fields and pleasant waters of your own bright land? She pines away in slavery; the chains of the despoiler fetter her fair limbs, but she is not dead: the spirit that has lived through seven centuries of persecution and blood cannot now be extinguished—the bright hope that buoyed the hearts in darkness and desolation has not fled. The same holy love of faith and fatherland that burned in the breasts of Brian and Red Hugh still burns and breathes in the bosoms of their gallant countrymen. There are strong arms and brave hearts yet by the Galtees; there is fierce blood coursing in the veins of the rugged mountaineers who dwell by Croagh-Patrick and Innishowen; there are longing hearts by the Blackwater and the Slaney, who will hail with patriotic joy the morning sun that ushers in the day of freedom; and there are thousands on this Western Continent whose souls would burn with joy—whose hearts would leap with gladness—as the ship wafted them over the wave, to strike a blow for the land of their fathers. The old flag is not down yet—the old cause is not dead. Nations have fallen, but Ireland NEVER! The same hatred of the oppressor, the same love of liberty burns in her breast to-day as it did seven hundred years ago, when the brutal Henry landed on her shores.

When the conquering sword of William flashed on the downs of Hastings, and the flags of the fiery Norman waved triumphant over the dead body of Harold, the last of the Saxon kings, the pride of England was extinguished, her nationality crushed, her spirit broken, and she knelt in abject submission, hopeless and despairing, at the feet of the conqueror. Her sons never struck another blow—they never once rose up to assert their freedom. The Normans used them as slaves, put a brass collar around their submissive necks, with "Gurth the swine herd," or some such degrading epithet, engraved thereon. The Curfew bell and Doomsday book were established, and a mere handful of Normans, comparatively speaking, conquered at one blow, and ruled for centuries England and the English.

Scotland, after the defeat of Culloden, forgetful of the glories of Wallace and Bruce—forgetful of the broad claymores that flashed vengeance and death at Bannockburn; unmindful of the murdered dead who slept in their gory graves at Glencoe, sunk down in terror and dismay before the bayonets of Cumberland, and bent her knee at the throne of the second George. To-day she is more English than the English themselves. There is not one throb of nationality in the heart of a Scotchman; he is a "North Briton," and has neither country nor flag.

Stand forward, Ireland! Land of heroic hearts and noble deeds! You quailed not before the conquering Roman; you shrank not from the blow of the Norman; you feared not the steel of the Saxon! The embattled hosts of tyranny swept your plains; the might and strength of Britain was arrayed against you, but with a firm front you met the shock, though crippled, weak and bleeding; bravely battled with the foeman, and, in the death-grapple, fell in blood, but still unconquered. Your flag went down, but went not down in disgrace. Twill rise again, and soon, proud and defiant, despite the strength, the might, the battle-ships and the bayonets of the Saxon! Your sons are united—united in their hatred of England. They wait but the moment when the old pirate is engaged in war, to raise once more the flag of their fathers, and beneath its folds to stand and battle for the cause of faith, freedom and fatherland.—*Irish World.*

THE TICHBORNE COSTS.—A supplementary estimate was recently presented to the House of Commons, of additional sums to the money already provided for 1873, required to be voted for the year ending 31st of March, in which appears a sum of £40,000 to defray the further costs of the prosecution of "The Queen v. Castro."

A Lively Letter from Gen. Sherman.

In these days of corruption and extravagance, it is refreshing to read such a letter as the following from that sterling soldier, Gen. Sherman. Think of it, American citizens, the soldier who was chiefly instrumental in maintaining the integrity of your country, "has as much as he can do to make ends meet." The following letter has recently found its way into print. It was written to the agent of a firm who had applied to him for the contract to place lightning-rods upon the fine mansion which, it was rumored, he intended to build upon Orange Mountain, New Jersey:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.

If you find the house I am erecting on Orange Mountain, please put any quantity of lightning rods to attract the lightning of heaven to demolish it. I don't care whether the rods be round, square or twisted. Anything to stop this nonsense. Architects, landscape gardners, builders, &c., keep writing to me about this house, when, in fact, it is as much as I can do to make ends meet here; and finally I expect to content myself with a log home on the prairies of Kansas or Nebraska when Congress turns me out to grass. Tell Mr. Lyon, "who served under me three years," that his experience as a soldier should convince him that Uncle Sam is not so generous to old soldiers as to enable them to have fancy houses on Orange Mountain or elsewhere. I have a house here, but the city taxes me for it about as much as Uncle Sam allows me for rent. How the story got circulation that that I was going to build on Orange Mountain passes my understanding, and if you can stop it I will regard it as a feat better than protecting me against lightning. Yours, etc.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROSPECTUS

....OF THE....

Monthly Irish National Magazine,

A Monthly Periodical Devoted to Irish National Politics and Literature.

The publishers consider that the magazine will afford a much needed medium through which subjects and views affecting the social and political future of the Irish race can be discussed in a liberal, independent and forcible manner, unfettered by local, personal or sectarian influences or preferences.

The tone of the magazine will be influenced by the firm conviction of the right of the people to govern themselves, and that a republican form of government alone guarantees and secures national and popular independence, and further that Irishmen aspiring to self-government should warmly sympathize with the efforts of other nationalities for popular rights. It also being believed that one of the most effective methods of advancing the material welfare of the Irish race is by the advancement of the social and political importance of the Irish-American element, the magazine will warmly, energetically support measures or interests calculated to benefit the Irish element in the United States as a whole, and to centralize the influence of that element for the greatest good to the greatest number.

The magazine will be issued in large quarto form with paper cover. THE IRISH NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 9, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland it enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

TO OUR READERS.

It shall be our constant aim to make this the BEST IRISH PAPER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. To do this we have made arrangements which involve great expense, to meet which we rely on the aid of every Irishman in America who desires to see Ireland free, and the Irish race in America elevated to a position which they are entitled to occupy.

In view of these facts we have decided to increase the price of the IRISH NATIONALIST—beginning with the first issue in April—to four dollars per year for country subscribers, clubs of ten three dollars, and for city subscribers ten cents per copy, delivered by carriers.

We earnestly urge on those of our country subscribers who are delinquent to forward their subscriptions at once to this office, and to urge on their friends of Irish birth and sympatny to subscribe.

THE FIRST REQUISITE.

It is very disheartening to observe, amongst the large number of Irish papers published in America, how very few take their stand on the simple principle of Nationality, without allowing themselves to be drawn into the vortex of religious dissension which has proved the bane of our country for ages. Ireland united is the first step to Ireland free, and there have been patriots as true and as tried of the one religion as of the other. We urge organization that we may attain unity of sentiment and action, but to what purpose is the best scheme of organization if it be marred by religious dissensions. Thank Heaven, the petty quarrels arising from difference in creed are dying out among Irishmen, in the face of a wider culture and higher civilization. Why, then, do professedly national organs strive to keep them alive, and why, above all, will the people be led by them? That single point of dissension in our ranks has ever been England's most reliable ally, has been the clasp on which she mainly depended for the security of her fetters. It is a part of the *Divide et impera* policy which has always stood our ancient enemy in good stead in prosecuting her iniquitous conquests, and she never has lacked either ability or will to employ it to the uttermost. She has granted concessions to one party that she might inflame the jealousy of the other; she has penally restricted the Catholics that she might enrage them against the Protestants; and she has disestablished the Irish Protestant Church that the Protestants, in their turn, might have a grievance. She has long laughed in her sleeve at the hostility which circumstances have aided her to foster between the two great sections of the Irish people, knowing full well that their agreement would be the signal for the overthrow of her pernicious usurpation. We all wish for freedom, and we would all sacrifice much for our country's welfare. United it is in our power to achieve that freedom, at once, in a moment. Disunited, we may continue to pine on in bondage for unnumbered years, for by disunity we are aiding England's *Divide and conquer* policy. In the Home Rule movement, but a little step, it is true, and a very inadequate demand, we have seen Catholics and Protestants working hand in hand, on the most advanced platform that was presented to them, and seeking, according to their lights, their country's benefit. That was encouraging, and was one of the redeeming points of the defective Home Rule programme, for "a straw best shows how the wind blows," and this unanimity of action on any topic, national or otherwise, showed that the fatal disunion which has so long been the curse of Ireland is at length on the wane. It is a pity that so many Irish-American journals forget their Nationality in their Catholicity—a pity both for their own sakes, and as it is injurious to the best interests of the country. But we trust we will never be afraid to say that Irishmen are brothers, and that every son of Erin who will help the cause of Freedom will be welcomed in its ranks, no matter what altar he may kneel at. And the day cannot be long deferred when we shall make our final, our triumphant effort to hurl the English despotism from our homes, and when every patriot will have an opportunity to deserve well of his country, whatever may be his religion. The British may gloat over our depleted population, over our uncultivated fields and ports thronged with emigrants, but let them remember that, go where they will, these men are still Irish—that they never lose the memory of their childhood's home, or of the tyranny that forced them to forsake it. The day of reckoning will surely come, and the return of the exiles will be like the gathering of the eagles from every quarter and with the same object, and woe be to the tyrants when that day shall dawn. Meanwhile we must prepare for it. We must organize and unite, we must muster our strength and make ready for our coming to victory and vengeance. Wherever an Irish heart beats to-day, wherever a lingering memory fondly cherishes the scenes of home in a land of exile, even when it owes its impressions of the old land to treasured tales of an expatriated parent, there should be an arm ready to strike a blow for the promised liberty when the time comes, and a hand ready to give its best efforts to hasten that day.

The Irish Race is now well represented all over the world. The English boast that on their empire the sun never sets; but Ireland can boast that on her exiled but patriotic citizens the night never falls. Ay, even in England herself we have millions of our countrymen, as well inclined to forward the Republic in our native land as Irish-Americans themselves. To attain the result we are all anxious for little more is necessary than unity and concert of action amongst ourselves. We must first forget all those religious distinctions that have wrought such woe for Ireland, forget that a man may be a Protestant while we remember he is a patriot, forget the centuries of dissension that have divided our race, or, if we remember them, remember that they were originated and fomented by our oppressors. First secure unity, then a thorough system of organization. Freedom will be within our grasp, and will follow as naturally as the sunshine of summer follows the rains of winter.

THE RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

Recent developments have shown Ireland possessed of a wealth which generations have allowed to be dormant. In an agricultural point of view, Ireland can compare favorably with any country in the world, and has always done so. Fertile to a proverb, her luxuriant harvests were once England's principal grannery, while her perennially green hill-sides have earned for her the title of the Emerald Isle. But it is with the hitherto undeveloped wealth hidden in the bounteous bosom of mother earth that our present concern lies. In the neighborhood of Dungannon the existence of large coal leads has long been known, and they have been even partially worked, insomuch so that one tract of country and small town in Tyrone bear the name of Coalisland. Wicklow is well known to be a rich mineral county, fully equal to any district in Wales. Iron deposits of considerable extent have been discovered in Limerick, and are said to be susceptible of remunerative development. It might seem strange that, with all these, and numerous other mineral treasures in her soil, that we never hear Ireland spoken of as a mining country, and never see any motion of capital towards these embryo El Dorados. The explanation, though trite, is very simple. It is the result of English policy and English misgovernment. The same blighting influence which once spread famine over those fertile fields now determinedly locks up the other treasures which are concealed below them. It is against the British interest to allow the resources of Ireland to be completely developed, and we may rest assured that our enemies never will consult any higher authority. Never was a country so unjustly and unreasonably kept in the back-ground. Never was a country which would advance with such rapidity to her rightful position under the fostering care of free institutions. It is a historical fact that a Republican form of government is the one under which countries, and especially new countries, make the most rapid advances. Picture Ireland as a Republic, free and independent, and consider what would be her position in the world. With her own innate wealth concentrated in herself, and no longer lavished abroad, she would have abundant capital to prosecute every flattering undertaking which poverty alone at present keeps beyond our reach, and to develop fresh enterprises yet undreamed of. With her extended seaboard and favorable position she would speedily build up a world-wide commerce, and would carry to the utmost ends of the earth the various manufactures for which she is even now noted, but which now repay an English pocket, and would diffuse them everywhere with value augmented and number increased. Cork would become the great emporium of West Europe, and with its favorable position and magnificent harbor would speedily pass Liverpool. Dublin, as the seat of government, would not deteriorate, though it is not probable that its population would increase as fast as some other cities, notably Cork, Londonderry, Galway and Belfast. Real estate in Ireland would increase in value to an almost fabulous extent. The population would double within a decade. All this prosperity is kept from us by the one damning influence—all our sunlight is obscured by the blighting shadow of the English throne. This must be patent, not only to Irishmen, but to the whole world. England's wealth and position has enabled her to brazen out her crime. She enacts laws and keeps a model statute book. She metes out the punishment which civilization demands for the preservation of order. For murder, the punishment is death; yet, for her own million-fold murders—the assassination of a free and cultivated people—she takes not even shame. The effect of British government, wherever it has been exercised, is to repress the upward tendency of her foreign subjects, to divert their wealth to channels which are the reverse of beneficial to the people themselves, and to foster the spread of ignorance and crime. Where their trail has passed the smiling garden is changed into an arid desert, happy homes are either stained with the blood of their inmates, or are left desolate, while the native population flee from their birthplace as from a plague-stricken spot. Like the baleful shadow of the Upas tree, British government blights and withers all that falls within its influence. They found India teeming with wealth and magnificence, ruled in a civilization, albeit of the rude, oriental type, fossilized and preserved from ages of which we have no historical record. They found a land of abundance and prosperity, so much so that "The wealth of Ormus and of Ind" grew proverbial, and having seen they coveted it, and it is now stricken with famine which is killing off the natives like sheep. In Ireland we have already experienced the English in the role of famine-factors. There is no need to go into the harrowing details, which are unhappily too familiar to every Irishman. That island, a garden in fertility, possessed of all the varied resources referred to above, was decimated by a famine which has, probably, no parallel in the records of civilization. And we have no guarantee that the same may not occur again, this year, next year, any year. The same agency that produced those black days of '46 is potent still. The country is less thickly populated, it is true, but thousands of acres have since fallen out of cultivation. Foreigners continue to draw revenues from Ireland, not one penny of which ever returns to the producers. It is a constant drain without supply. Political economists would tell you that such a system would impoverish a Golconda. We need no better proof of Ireland's innate wealth than that she has supported this drain for centuries, and is still able to do so. Were this wealth directed into proper channels, if it were expended in the legitimate "give and take" of commerce, such is the power of recuperation still remaining, that Ireland would quickly take a leading place among the nations of the earth, and rival the boasted wealth of England herself. She would have funds to develop her own internal resources, and could with ease support treble the population she has at present. But while under English rule we can never grow wealthy, never be strong. Our spoiler fattens upon our wealth, and debases our strength for her own purposes. This is not doing our country justice in the eyes of the world. There *must* be means for rectifying so open a wrong; and it is for Irishmen who wish to see their country prosperous and independent to discover those means and utilize them. Nor are they far to seek. We have the experience of seven centuries, their failures and successes, to consult. Where we triumphed, what were the means used? Where we were mocked at and scouted, what, again, were the means we tried? We have had the highest eloquence, the most divine genius, arguing the right to wilfully-closed ears in vain, and we have had the cold steel, cutting our way to recognition, and hewing concessions from them whether they would or no. Choose, therefore, Irishmen, if you wish your counrry to be prosperous and free, which means will soonest gain your end. Will you trust longer to vain arguments and endless speechifying to an unsympathetic and pre-determined parliament, or will you appeal, once for all, to the sword and the pike, and the marshalled thousands on the green hill-sides?

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, April 5, 1874.

To the Editor of the Irish Nationalist.

SIR—There have been all sorts of strange rumors afloat here of late; some saying that Marshal McMahon is about to call for a *plebiscite*, to give the popular sanction to his septennate; some, that the Monarchists (or at least the Legitimists) intend making a new attempt to bring in Henri V., and others, that the Bonapartists are getting rather impatient of being left out in the cold so long, and will fight for their fleshpots as soon as they see the slightest chance of success. I do not think there is any truth at all in the first rumor, and I am fully confident that whatever the Legitimists may do, or think of doing, they have lost their only chance, if they ever had a chance. The one thing, it is clear, the people do not want is a right-divine king; and neither you nor I are likely to blame them for that. And this reminds me that there are a certain number of imbecile Irishmen who "go in" for legitimacy. Some of them are so silly as to go fight for Don Carlos, who, by the way, is *not* the Legitimate Monarch of Spain. All this is not, perhaps, any great matter—it is certainly none at all so far as Henri V. or Don Carlos are concerned—but still it makes one somewhat melancholy. These people are allowing their Catholicity to run away with the little brains that God has given them; as they want the Pope to be a king, so they want all kings to be a sort of Popes. There used not to be any such connexion in the minds of Catholics between the ideas of an infallible Head of the Church and a *semi*-infallible head of the State, and of course know that there is no such connexion in the minds of many, but not the less is it somewhat sad that it should in the minds (or heads) of some. But this is somewhat *par parenthese*. In any case, Legitimacy has little chance in France or elsewhere, whatever its Irish admirers may think. I wish I could say the same for Bonapartism or Cæsarism; for the Bonapartists are a far more objectionable set of people than the Legitimists, and their principles, in so far as they can be said to have any, are even more degrading to human nature, and far more dangerous to the future of France. Legitimacy is based upon a sentiment and a principle—the one exaggerated and the other erroneous—but both more or less respectable; whereas Cæsarism is the worship of mere force, and argues a cynical contempt for humanity. I do not, myself, believe in the perfectability of men, or even in their necessarily near approach to perfectability as time goes on; but I do believe them, even at present, far too good not to be degraded by the act of voting away their own freedom—for that is just what a Napoleonic *plebiscite* would mean. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, and if the French people should deliberately give itself a new master, then, ipso facto, they will show that they are not fit for freedom, and, what is far worse, that they are never likely to be fit. But I can not easily believe this of a people I like so well, and which is the highest representation of that great Celtic race to which I myself belong. If I were a Teuton, or a Sclave, or any other sort of Aryan (or other) man, no doubt I could be more easily convinced on the subject. Our amiable friends, the English, are for ever repeating that the French are incapable of establishing free institutions, and none are but Teutons (they have an easy way of settling that the people of the United States are Teutons), and until lately they used to think that the only Teutons who knew how to govern themselves were Anglo-Saxons. To be sure, the Franco-German war has made them give up the last notion, though it has only strengthened them in the first. Let us hope they'll have to sacrifice many other not less cherished fancies before they have done with the Frenchmen and other Celts.

But I must give you a little more news and a little less disquisition. I believe I generally write rather what I like myself than what I have any rational grounds for believing your readers would like—and in this I do exactly the opposite of what is done by ninety-nine out of every hundred newspaper correspondents, or, for the matter of that, newspaper writers of any sort. The two last elections, like all the partial elections save one, have gone in favor of the Republicans, the only exception being, I believe, the return of a Bonapartist. In one of the elections, however, the Bonapartist candidate got over 40,000 votes as against the 60,000 and odd given to his Republican adversary, the Legitimist being nowhere in the running. All this, one would think, ought to be a reason for proclaiming the Republic, or at least for giving Republicans some share in the nameless and hybrid sort of Government that has been lately set up. But not at all. The more Republican the country shows itself, the more necessary the Monarchist thinks it to rage against the Republic, and, like the heathen, to imagine all sorts of vain things. They'd have proclaimed the Monarchy long ago, in spite of the clearly-expressed opinion of the country, only for the little difficulty of agreeing on the monarch. The Bonapartists, indeed, pretend to have some regard for the will of the people, and that gives them some advantage over the other Monarchical parties; but they'll only allow the people to express their will in the fallacious form of a *plebiscite*. And they are not anxious—at least the wiser among them—for a *plebiscite* at present. They are playing a waiting game; and renew their hopes and the fears of most honest men. Scarcely anybody thinks that a *plebiscite*, if taken now, would be in favor of the Young Napoleon; but the Bonapartists reckon much upon the growing disgust of the country at the present uncertain state of things, and hope, I trust vainly, that the people will after a while begin to forget the disgrace and disasters of the late war, or at least cease to credit the late Emperor with the chief responsibility in them. You may reasonably ask me why all this does not inevitably tend towards the establishment of the Republic. And, perhaps, it does. It is, however, by no means certain it does. The thing is not at all simple. They have a terrible bugaboo here that they call Order. Most sensible men, and, indeed, a great many foolish ones, would be quite satisfied with a Republic, if they could only have a moderate one—one somewhat after the fashion of the United States, for example. But that's the difficulty. The '92 Reign of Terror, and the June insurrection of '48, and the Communist insurrection of 1871, are terrible stumbling-blocks in the way of too general a belief in the facility of establishing a moderate Republic. I'll have plenty of opportunities, however, of talking of the Republic and its chances. The Assembly has given itself a six weeks' vacation, very much to the general satisfaction of most right-thinking people; if it could only consent to put an end to its inglorious life, it would please the same class of people still better. But there is no chance for any such sensible act of self-denial on its part. One of its best-known members, however, M. Benté, late Minister of the Interior, has just died. He was a very eminent archæologist, but one of the worst possible Ministers of the Interior. He was one of the ablest of a considerable band of writers who were constantly writing "at" the late Emperor, but no sooner got into power themselves than they began to imitate what they had previously condemned. M. de Broglie, the present Minister of the Interior, is another of this literary confraternity. He, however, unlike M. Bente, is rather better known as a politician than as a writer, though he is a member of the Academy Bente and Saint-Mare Girardin. Two still better known writers of the same party (the Orleanist) died within the course of the present year. It would have been well, I think, for M. Bente's fame if he had died a year ago. But 'tis seldom any of us know when it would be a graceful thing for us to go out of the world—or at least to go less into it. And I don't pretend, myself, to have any greater share than my neighbor of this peculiar sort of knowledge. Perhaps the fact of my writing these letters shows that I have less. But, to use the well-known words of a very wise Frenchman (Montaigne), "Que sais je?"

AN IRISH EXILE.

ON Wednesday next, the 13th inst., the annual excursion and picnic of the MacMahon Guard will be held at Badger's Park. This popular Irish company presents this year a programme of more than ordinary attraction, and their excursion is certain to be largely attended. A pleasant day is in store for all their guests.

THERE are $1,261,695 42 in the State Treasury.

OUR DUBLIN LETTER.

DUBLIN, April 6th, 1874.

To the Editor of the Irish Nationalist:

In your issue of March 7th, just to hand, I find that you make a slashig attack on the Home Rule League for recommending or nominating A. M. Sullivan as representative for the County Louth. Now as one who knows, the facts, allow me to inform you that the League did not nominate or recommend Mr. Sullivan. He was chosen by the County Louth Independent Club, and let those who object to the choice settle the matter with the Club. The Home Rule League had nothing to do with it. In making this correction of your statement, I express no opinion as to whether the Louth people were right or wrong; I simply state a fact.

Our Irish news for the past week is not very interesting. I told you in my last of the refusal of amnesty to the political prisoners, and nothing of particular interest to our race has occurred since. The people are thoroughly angered at the refusal, but what can they do? Unarmed and undisciplined, they are harmless. It must be a consoling reflection to the gentlemen who so generously subscribed for Bishop Butler's cutlery that they in their small way have aided the enemies of amnesty. Bishop Butler supported O'Kelly, and the united voice of himself and his clergy requested the people not to vote for O'Sullivan. Why? Because O'Sullivan was "an ex-political prisoner, a man of extreme views," and all the rest of the humbug which we hear so frequently whenever a real Nationalist is to be opposed in the interests of some Catholic Whig who has distinguished himself by a profuse liberality in stained-glass windows and altar-railings.

Well, amnesty has been decidedly refused, and that refusal has been endorsed by the British House of Commons with "the most energetic cheer heard in the House this year." The question now is, what is to be done? Everything that could be done in the way of *moderate* and *dutiful* expressions of opinion has failed. But one thing can be done—prepare for a day of reckoning and vengeance. Organize, work, prepare for the day of action. We have begged and prayed enough, and more than enough; it is now full time to act determinedly.

The elections are now all over, and though your readers may not believe in Parliamentary agitation, they will not be distressed at hearing that the National party have given both Whig and Tory a thorough thrashing; and not only have they won the fight at home, but they have carried the war into England, and in many elections there the whole balance of English parties has been disturbed by the formidable apparition of an independent Irish party, regardless of both, and giving all their influence to whoever will pledge himself to the Irish National demand. The consternation produced by this action was often ludicrous. Already the immediate result has been to cause the Irish in England to be regarded with immensely increased respect. They are now looked on as a power, and are counted accordingly. If the late elections did nothing else but put the Irish people in England forward as an independent united party, self-reliant, and awakened to a knowledge of their position, they have accomplished a vast amount of good. These elections, however, have done more, though the battle was bloodless, none the less it was a battle, and one fought on entirely new grounds; it was no longer Whig against Tory—it was Ireland's nationality against English misgovernment—and Ireland won the battle. Any victory over England, no matter how bloodless, must be an encouragement to the Irish people.

The Irish-American papers, just to hand, show that you have been doing any amount of procession work all over the States on St. Patrick's Day. I have not seen the account of San Francisco yet, but I suppose you were not behind hand in the hat and feather business. If every man who marched on Patrick's Day gave but one quarter-dollar to help the cause of nationality what an amount of good might be accomplished.

Since I wrote the foregoing an accident has prevented me either from sending it off or writing more, and now that I return to my work I have still to tell you of elections, this time in Louth, again. P. Callan was returned both for Louth and Dundalk. He decided to retain the borough, thereby creating a vacancy in the county. The seat was contested by a Mr. Molloy and George Harley Kirke. Kirke was the local Nationalist—Molloy, though a decent fellow, spoke too much of his being "a soldier of the Pope," and was soundly beaten—Kirke polling 998 to Molloy's 500. So much for the *soldat du Pape* and his clerical banner-bearers. Mr. Kirke is a sound and consistent, though quiet Nationalist. He was the personal friend of some of the leaders of '65, and his return is a victory, only next in importance to O'Sullivan's return for Limerick County.

No further news to-day.

CELT.

FATHER MATTHEW SOCIETY'S PICNIC.—The friends of Temperance will rally in large numbers to the entertainment provided by the Father Mathew's Total Abstinence Benevolent Society. On Thursday, May 21st, a grand picnic with several new features will be held, under the auspices of that Society, at Woodward's Gardens. No pains will be spared to make it a complete success, and all the adjuncts of pleasure will be lavishly provided. See advertisement.

Make Money,

Fast and honorably, $12 50 per day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only $5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address all orders, etc., to BUCKLAND SEWING MACHINE, cor. Greenwich and Cortlandt streets New York.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 9, 1874.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

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BARTHOLOMEW COLGAN.....Virginia City, Nev
WILLIAM REDMOND.....Gold Hill, Nev
THOMAS WOGAN.....Silver City, Nev
JOHN L. REIDY.....Merced City, Merced Co

Agents Wanted.

We are anxious to secure agencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make THE IRISH NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feeling, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

☞Our friends and subscribers who desire to have an Irish National Journal on the Pacific coast will please take notice that we request them to send their subscriptions and renewals *at once*. Heavy expenses are incurred in issuing our paper, and we must rely on the promptitude of our subscribers to meet them. And we also hope that every Nationalist will exert himself in the formation of New Clubs.

☞ Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by informing us of the fact, so that we may ascertain the cause if possible, and apply a remedy.

☞ THOMAS DUGGAN, Graniteville, Nevada county, is authorized to act as agent for the IRISH NATIONALIST. We hope the friends of Irish Independence will aid him in procuring subscribers, and thereby aid that cause.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

FROM Oakland wharf, on the 4th, a couple of lumber-laden wagons were thrown into the bay by collision with a locomotive.

UPON the arrival of the brig *Nautilus*, now due from Tahiti, an attempt will be made to arrange a race between her and the swift pilot-boats of the city.

THE Boilermakers' Association will hold its tournament and pic-nic at Belmont to-morrow (Sunday), the Shields Guard acting as escort.

REV. FATHER BOUCHARD, the eloquent Jesuit preacher, is announced to deliver a lecture on the 15th inst., in St. Francis Church. Subject: "Protestantism and the Conversion of Nations."

THE recent rain-fall brought the fall for the season up to twenty-four inches, being the average for the past twenty years.

THE Wolfe Tone Guard held their picnic last Sunday at Badger's Park. Though not thronged, the attendance was fair, and everything passed off pleasantly.

THE Irish-Americans had a large assemblage at their reunion at Schuetzen Park on Sunday last.

AFTER June 1st the wharves will be swept by contract.

A MEETING of delegates from several trade societies was held in Humboldt Hall on Tuesday evening, the object being to form a grand organization of all the Labor Unions in San Francisco. The initiatory steps were taken toward accomplishing the purpose sought, and resolutions were adopted to be presented to the different societies for their indorsement.

SOME 15-inch guns recently placed in position at Fort Point were tested on Tuesday to the satisfaction of the assembled military officers.

SINCE the removal of prisoners from the County Jail to the old hospital building, the health of the inmates of the jail has been materially improved, only a few cases of low fever having been reported. The hospital building contains 81 inmates.

KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCH.—That genuinely national organization, the Knights of the Red Branch, will hold their annual picnic on Sunday, the 24th inst., at Belmont Park. No pains will be spared to make the whole affair a complete success, and to ensure the pleasure and comfort of all the participants. The popularity of the Knights is so general and so well-deserved, and their character for conducting their excursions in an orderly and agreeable manner is so well established, that we may safely predict a very large concourse of Nationalists. We would, therefore, recommend our readers to secure their tickets at once; and a glance at their advertisement will show their temptingly liberal rates. Blythe's band will furnish the music, and every adjunct for an exceptionally pleasant excursion has been secured.

A NUMBER of wheat dealers at Albany, Oregon, have telegraphed for a vessel to take a cargo direct from Astoria to Liverpool.

SOME gentlemen from Ireland, who went to Oregon mainly for that purpose, are experimenting with a crop of flax in Linn county.

CASTELLAR has tendered to Serrano congratulations on his success in the North. Serrano, in reply, said the Carlist movement was only shaken, not vanquished. Don Carlos has issued a proclamation to his followers, expressing his confidence in an eventual triumph.

A NEW CHURCH, the gift of Mr. Bass, M.P., was consecrated at Burton-upon-Trent. The church, the parsonage-house, schools, and endowments have involved an outlay of about £50,000.

MISS HEDGDON, the first female candidate for Superintendent of Public Schools, was defeated by the people of Stockton at the election on Monday.

A LEDGE of chrome, four or five feet thick, has been discovered near Latrobe, in the lower end of Eldorado county.

FARMERS at Los Nietos are cutting hay.

Conservative Opinions on Home Rule.

The Conservatives of Dublin, and admirers of Col. T. E. Taylor, M. P., entertained that gentleman at a banquet on Friday evening in the grand concert hall of the Exhibition Palace, at which the following references were made to the Home Rule movement by prominent speakers:

The Right Hon. Colonel Taylor, M. P., said: However we may deplore these laws (the Land and Church Acts) passing, they are laws and cannot be much altered; although I sincerely believe that if we were now asked to legislate there would not be a hundred men in the House of Commons that would vote for them. Gentlemen, the phrase of the present is Home Rule. I denounce it altogether, and call it either an imposture or an impossibility (cheers). There are a great many ways I think of satisfying reasonable Irishmen without resorting to exceptional legislation. Let us give, as far as possible, the same laws to England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is necessary to improve the character of the local bodies. They want improvement. Extend to them when they are so improved much greater powers. Give them the same facility of borrowing as the English towns have. Facilitate the obtaining of provisional orders under the Local Government Act, so that after local inquiry the necessity for all this costly legislation by governments may be obviated (hear). Now, I say this is very nearly practically what is wanting. You will be carrying on your own business (hear, hear).

The Hon. David Plunket, in responding for the Commons, said: In the new House of Commons the Irish representatives of the Conservative party were not as many, perhaps, as they could wish them to be, but he trusted that as far as the members could be altered before another dissolution their ranks would be increased, and he called upon all friends of the cause, in the words of Sir Robert Peel, "To register! register! register!" (hear, hear)—so that they might snatch, whenever it was possible, a victory. However, if the Irish Conservatives were few, they were true (hear, and applause); if they were not so many as the Home Rulers, they were united, which that party was not (hear, hear). Why, when he read every day what was going on among those gentlemen—the letters from Paris by O'Leary, and from Dublin by another honorable member—when he read of the speeches made, and of the contests—war to the knife in Limerick, Galway and Louth—he felt inclined to use the language of the Pagans of old to the Christians, "See how those Home Rulers love one another" (hear, and loud laughter). Doubtless they (the Irish Conservative members) were few, but they would fight honestly and straightforwardly, not only for the cause of their own party, or of their own constituencies, but for the whole country—which they now represented, and whose best interests they would endeavor to promote. He trusted that the House of Commons would live long enough to see the Home Rule movement—which was already beginning to wane, whose influence was fading, whose glory was departing, whose friends were quarreling among themselves, which was perishing from being simply left alone, breaking up because it had nothing substantial in it—he trusted that this House of Commons would live long enough to see the death of that far-famed agitation. Three years ago, when Home Rule was no bigger than a man's head, he ventured to warn the Prime Minister of the commentary that was about to be written on his boasted Irish policy of conciliation, that the allies in whom he then so much trusted he bought in the dearest and would have to sell in the cheapest market; and he warned him that the result would be the return of sixty Home Rulers at the next General Election. Fifty-nine had been returned, so that he did not err much. It was a foolish thing for any man after making one successful prediction to peril his name as a prophet, but this he would venture to say—if the present Parliament lived as long as its predecessor (five years)—if no political party coined Irish grievances into capital—if treating the folly into which their unfortunate countrymen had been betrayed with perfect firmness, but, at the same time, perfect good temper and forbearance, knowing the temptations they were exposed to—if that course of conduct was steadfastly pursued, as he believed it would be under the present Administration, this Parliament would not go to its grave without having quietly, decently, and without a tear, entombed the Home Rule movement (applause).—[Dublin Irishman, April 18th.

The English Government and the Political Prisoners.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:—

Many English and Scotch members who signed the amnesty memorial on behalf of the Fenian prisoners, as well as others who had not an opportunity of doing so, but still sincerely sympathised in its object, are greatly dissatisfied with Mr. Disraeli's uncandid treatment of the influential deputation who waited upon him, and equally disappointed at the answer subsequently given in the House of Commons on the subject by the Home Secretary. The Premier, I learn on tolerably reliable authority, throws the entire blame on his Cabinet colleagues, by whom he is stated to have been overruled. His personal friends, whether with or without direct authority, have been rather active in endeavoring to allay the discontented feeling caused among certain English and Scotch representatives by repeatedly giving assurances that had the Fenian Amnesty question rested entirely with the Prime Minister, he would have acceeded to the prayer of the memorial. I am not quite certain that much reliance can be placed on this rather late-in-the-day bit of diplomacy, but one thing is quite certain — the question is not to be allowed to rest where it is. Soon after Parliament reassembles notice will be given by an English Radical member for an address to the Crown asking the Queen to grant an unconditional pardon to the remaining political prisoners, whether civilian or military; and Mr. Disraeli will not be able to remain silent during the debate which this motion must necessarily occasion. If the "below the gangway" element on the Opposition side of the House take the precaution of having an active and well-timed "Whip," assuming that the Irish members attend in full force, a very good division may be secured. At all events the question is well entitled to full discussion, and an entire night in the House of Commons can most usefully be devoted to such a debate.

F. CAMPBELL. H. AYERS.

Campbell & Ayers,

Dealers in

Fine Wines and Liquors,

322 and 324 SANSOME STREET,

Opposite American Exchange Hotel,

SAN FRANCISCO.

[my2-tf]

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

A REGATTA will come off on Lake Tahoe on the 14th.

A MILITARY company is being formed at Eureka, Nevada.

THE hotel at the Summit was damaged $500 worth by fire on the 5th.

THE building of a woolen mill will soon be commenced at Tumwater, W.T.

STEAMBOAT men report the Upper Williamette in good stage as far as Eugene.

THE assessed value of Stockton property, real and personal, exceeds $6,000,000.

A JURY has been obtained in the Burke murder trial, at Santa Rosa, and the trial has commenced. The testimony is strongly against the accused.

THE grain crop in Placer county is maturing too rapidly.

THE Santa Clara fruit crop will be more than usually abundant.

MANY new fields of alfalfa in Tulare county uniformly look well.

ONE thousand acres of cotton will be planted this season in Merced county.

A NUMBER of lots in the new railroad town of San Fernando, Los Angeles county, have been sold.

THERE will be twice as much wheat raised in Tehama county this season as there was last.

ISAAC FRIEDLANDER will soon erect a mammoth grain warehouse at Tres Pinos, San Benito county.

R. J. LADD, School Clerk of Multnomah county, Oregon, is reported to have left suddenly for parts unknown, with a deficit in his accounts of about $13,000.

FARMERS, will begin heading their barley in the vicinity of Los Angles in about thirteen days. Wheat will be somewhat later. Barley will yield heavily—75 to 80 bushels per acre; wheat doubtful yet.

THE rain of the 6th was general throughout the northern and central portions of the State.

FARMERS in Yamhill county, Oregon, report a better prospect this season than ever before.

H. C. STEVENS is out as an Independent candidate for re-election to Congress from Arizona.

AT Salem, Oregon, the Capitol Commissioners have raised the wages of masons from $5 to $6 a day.

FRANK COLE stabbed Bob Hazlett three times at Unionville, Nevada, a few days ago. Bad wounds, but not dangerous.

AN election will be held in Butte county on the 8th of June, to decide whether the county seat shall be removed from Chico to Oroville.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GRAND PIC-NIC Of the Year.

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC

OF THE

Father Matthew Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society.

WILL BE GIVEN AT

WOODWARD'S GARDENS,

—ON—

THURSDAY ..... MAY 21st, 1874.

A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE WILL BE given in the PAVILION.

THE THRILLING

Spiral Mountain Act, Comic Pantomime and Skating.

The Pavilion will be illuminated by the Calcium Light, displaying the Gorgeous Prismatic Fountain.

During the day there will be numerous Games, Races, etc., at which valuable Prizes, contributed by friends of the Society, will be presented to the successful contestants.

The whole to conclude with a GRAND BALL.

No effort will be spared to make this the best and most enjoyable Pic-Nic of the season.

Tickets of Admission.....50 Cents.
Children.....Half Price.

my9 2t

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXCURSION

—AND—

PIC-NIC

—OF THE—

MacMAHON GUARD,

TO BADGER'S PARK,

ON WEDNESDAY ..... MAY 13, 1874.

TICKETS ..... FIFTY CENTS.

Music by BLYTHE'S BAND.

my2-2t

K. KENNY & CO.,

Importers of, and Dealers in

Mirrors, Chromos, Engravings,

Lithographs, Photographs, &c.

A Large Stock of PICTUR FRAMES

ALWAYS ON HAND.

1010 MARKET STREET.

Directly Opposite Fifth.

We will guarantee to furnish any Goods in our line at less price than any other house on the coast.

We have the best assorted stock of Catholic or Irish pictures of any house on the coast.

We will fill Country Orders with promptness, and guarantee that all Goods are delivered in good condition, or money returned.

We will do re-gilding and re-framing at Eastern prices.

Don't forget the number of our Store:

1010 MARKET STREET.

my2tf

The Grand Annual

IRISH NATIONAL REUNION.

Under the Auspices of the

KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCH

—OF—

San Francisco and Vicinity,

San Jose, Watsonville, Santa Cruz, Salinas City, Vallejo, Sacramento, and Adjacent Places,

Will be held at

Belmont Park

On SUNDAY ..... MAY 24th, 1874.

BELMONT PARK IS SO WELL KNOWN THAT IT is needless to say anything of its beauties. As a pleasure ground, it has no equal on the coast. Ample car accommodations have been procured. A large variety of elegant prizes will be given to the successful contestants in the games and other features, making the occasion worthy of the Irish National Cause—to advance which the proceeds will be adopted. Blythe's splendid band of twenty pieces will furnish the music.

Tickets for the Round Trip.....One Dollar.

Children over ten years half fare; Children under ten years free. [my2-td.

PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS

Executed at the Office of the

IRISH NATIONALIST,

At the Lowest Rates.

Book-Binding,

IN ALL STYLES,

AND AT

VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

BIBLES, MAGAZINES, &c.,

Bound at the Shortest Notice.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY

Promptly Attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
MR. BARTON HILL.....Acting Manager

Grand Success

—OF—

MR. CHARLES POPE.

Every Evening Until Further Notice,

Will be presented the famous Romantic Drama in 4 Acts,

GORGEOUSLY ILLUSTRATED,

Belphegor, the Mountebank!

Introducing the charming

Mlle. Bonfanti,

Gaugain and Corps De Ballet.

Incidental to the play, the debut of MONS. CITRE (first prize Academy of Music, Paris), who will introduce, for the first time in this country, "The Saxophom," in Singelee's Fantasia, with full orchestral accompaniment.

Saturday, May 9th—GRAND BELPHEGOR MATINEE.

PALACE AMPHITHEATRE,

Cor. New Montgomery and Mission sts.,

EVERY EVENING,

Also, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.

FIRST WEEK OF THE

Great Dockrill-Kenebel

PARISIAN

CIRCUS TROUPE!

—INCLUDING—

Mlle. Dockrill, the Equestrian Queen,

MONS. KENEBEL,

The only Grotesque who can make you laugh without saying a word.

MONS. DOCKRILL

Will introduce his Wonderful Horse,

ELLINGTON,

Supported by a Host of Stars and the

Finest Stud of Horses in the World.

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 8 o'clock. Matinee performances, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commence at 2 o'clock. Seats can be secured three days in advance. fe21tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of white Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. ABRAMS & CARROLL, General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr L. Terry, Elko, Nevada.

INFORMATION WANTED — OF MISS REBECCA A. GREEN, native of Strabane, County Tyrone; also of ELIZA COLLINS, her niece. Supposed to be in San Francisco. Both have been in California many years. Address, WM. COLLINS, 54 Ontario street, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 9, 1874.

SPIRIT OF LIBEBTY.

BY MICHAEL SCANLAN.

Air—"The Sword of McCracken."

Spirit of Liberty,
Wake thy grand melody,
Over the land let thine orisons roll;
Make our hearts light again,
Make our hearts bright again;
Whisper of Courage and Faith to each soul.
Sing how our fathers died
On the green mountain side—
Would all our dead had thus perished for thee,
Fighting for Native Land,
With the red sword in hand,
Proud were our hearts to-day—Freemen were we.

Spirit of Liberty,
Weeping, we follow thee,
Thro' the bleak wilderness, over the main;
Wooing thee lovingly,
Look not reprovingly,
Oh, but come back to your first love again.
Over the desert wide,
Evermore by thy side,
Earth has no light but your beautiful eyes;
Fling their red lightning o'er
Erin's ill-fated shore,
Sweep the dull mists from her hills and her skies.

Many brave hearts and true
Beating for land and you,
Leaped from the hills at thy clarian call;
Many a chieftain bold
Swept from his castle old,
Swept like the blast on the ranks of the Gall,
Joying to die for thee—
Gods! but we sigh for thee,
Suing in sorrow and wooing in chains,
And never will feel thy smile
On our cold hearts the while
Cowards command or a fetter remains.

Send up the battle cry!
Up to God's sunny sky—
Hark! the loud bugles blow Liberty's call;
Sabre and rifle shine
Down the well order'd line—
Ireland's green banner waves high over all!
Forward, for Liberty!
Erin's true chivalry
Sweep on their ranks like our fathers of old.
Strike for the mighty dead!
Send Britain's cross of red
Down to the dust, for the green and the gold.

A Scion of the British Aristocracy on Trial for His Life in Colorado.

[From the Denver News.]

Several years ago a young Englishman named Neave was killed in the Wet Mountain Valley by a countryman of his, named Theodore Pryce. The murderer was arrested by the authorities, and kept from the people near the scene of the affray, who would certainly have meted summary punishment to him, and was afterward taken to Canon City and lodged in jail. There he has remained awaiting trial. Pryce has been a wild fellow, although highly connected in England, and has barely escaped punishment for his misdeeds in various portions of the world, where he has led a reckless and dissipated life. Neave, the murdered man, was most eminently connected by family, and was accounted a young man of worth and promise.

Pryce, the murderer, has, up to the present, kept his real identity a secret, and it has only been made known by accident. He is evidently tired of jail life, and longs to be free once more. His brother is an English Baronet, and Pryce himself is heir to titles and estates. Letters have been sent to his brother and others of his family, and they have interested themselves in his behalf to a degree that has caused the British Government to take notice of the affair and intercede in the murderer's behalf. The matter was laid before the Earl of Derby, who communicated with Mr. Thornton, English Minister at Washington. The latter referred the matter to Secretary Fish, and he in turn sent the case to the Attorney-General of the United States, with instructions to secure a full statement of the particulars of the affair. The Attorney-General of the United States has sent the papers to Colonel Alleman, United States District Attorney for Colorado, instructing him to make report and see that the accused has a fair trial when the case comes up. It appears that the relatives of the prisoner fear he will not receive an impartial trial, and, therefore, the matter has been brought to the notice of the two Governments. They have also dispatched a noted London barrister to Colorado to conduct the defence. The trial will come up in May in the Southern District.

WHILE Irishmen were trying to obtain salutary legal enactments for agriculturists, they were assailed with abuse by the English press. The enactments having been obtained, the same press turns round and approves of the new laws as being just and beneficial to all classes. It does not, however, cease to abuse the Irish for any further efforts they may make in the same direction. The farmers of England and Scotland join in this abuse at their meetings and in their agricultural organs, instead of, in their own interest, supporting their fellow-agriculturists. Now and then a feeble whine from them is heard about the depredations of rabbits, the law of hypothec, the keeping up of deer forests, and other minor questions, but nobody seems to mind this grumbling except a few thick-headed chaw-bacons, who write rambling, tiresome letters to the papers now and then, and afterwards subside into masterly inactivity. Truly the agricultural brain of the sister island has not yet arrived at an appreciation of its own interests, though quite capable of developing any amount of national dislike and obstructiveness.—*Irish Agriculturalist.*

STARVING A WIFE TO DEATH.—At the Wigan Borough Police Court a model English husband, John Swift, laborer in a colliery, was brought up on a charge of causing the death of his wife, Alice Swift, aged 29 years, through not providing her with proper food and nourishment, and procuring the services of a surgeon. It seemed that the deceased had been ill for a considerable time. About a fortnight ago, on the last occasion of her being out of doors, she fell in the yard through sheer weakness. A surgeon had never been procured for the poor woman, who was found in a miserable state. A policeman said he went to the prisoner's house in Hart's Yard, Greenough street, Scholes, Wigan, and on going up stairs found deceased in a dying state lying on some straw on the floor. There was no bedding of any description in the house, and, with the exception of an old stool, there was neither furniture nor clothing of any kind. Prisoner, when at work, could earn 5s. 9d. a day; but he was given to drink, and during the last fortnight had only worked two days. The woman, who was in a dreadfull, emaciated condition, and almost a skeleton, died. She had two children, one about eight years, and another just beginning to walk. The prisoner was remanded.

BRANDING CHILDREN.—A petition has been sent to the French National Assembly asking for the passage of a law providing that every child shall have its name and the date of its birth tattooed on its arm. The object is to facilitate identification. Parents neglecting to have their children thus tattooed are to be punished by a heavy fine.

LOS ANGELES is to have a splendid alameda—a road of six miles, to run from the city to Compton, and to be lined with eucalyptus trees.

THE LOS ANGELES TOBACCO ASSOCIATION has set out a large number of young plants.

The Great British Hurrah!

[From the Dublin Irishman]

The model Briton is certainly a model animal. He eats, he drinks, he sleeps, and says his prayers with an industry and regularity worthy of a prize ox or a devotee. He also cheers. In fact, this mode of expressing sentiment he regards as charcteristically his own. The "British hurrah" is one of the innumerable British glories which the model Briton can enumerate so much more clearly than any other person. He has lately been cheering, and, we are told, very energetically. The scene of this demonstration, worthy of being recorded on the same page with his most memorable triumphs in Jamaica or India, was the House of Commons; the occasion is recorded with classic coldness in the classic columns of the London *Daily News*, which says:—"That the announcement by the Home Secretary that the law must take its course with the imprisoned Fenians drew forth the most energetic cheer heard in the House this year."

If there ever was a time (and who dares to say there wasn't?) when the mighty soul of the model Briton should throb and leap within him, that time is now. He has just seen an Irish successor of the Irish Wellington, General, too, of an Empire on which the sun magnanimously refuses ever to set, return with his patent rifles and fieldpieces gloriously triumphant over a rabble of naked and unarmed savages, natives of a country whose sun dares to despise the customs of the great English luminary by setting, with the most rebellious punctuality, once in every twenty-four hours. But more glorious than the great victory over the harmless slugs of the Ashantees was the great occasion which, a few nights ago, drew forth from the lusty throats of some hundreds of freedom-loving Britons "the most energetic cheer heard in the House this year." It was, indeed, a great occasion. In the Hall of Parliament, in all the pride of official dignity and pre-eminent power, assembled for the purpose of guarding, guiding, and worshiping the model god of the Briton, in greatness only next to his model self, "our glorious Constitution!" sat the representative wisdom and wealth of the wealthy and wise "land of freedom and the Bible." We pass designedly over the representative element contributed by Ireland to this magnificent assembly, as in the calculation of its representative merits none of the wealth, much less of the wisdom, and very much less of the dignity, of Ireland can claim to be computed. Outside this Hall of Parliament—very much outside it—in the dismal cells of the prisons of free England, or in the desolate wilds of distant Australia, were, at the same time, some twenty or thirty men—men who had been guilty of the crime of loving their country, which England calls "sister"—Irishmen whom the law had deprived of freedom and made prisoners, and on whom it is announced by the spokesman of the "most liberal Government in the world" the full measure of legal severity must spend its force. Hence the most "energetic cheer heard in the House this year"—hence the jubilant note of triumph from the throats of the hundreds of assembled Britons, which proclaimed to the world that, in spite of Ashantee blundering, Alabama concessions, or German snubbing, the Great Empire, on which "the sun never sets," has still one victory to boast of—the victory of keeping in prison some twenty or thirty political prisoners, and the greater victory of doing so in spite of the contempt and scorn of every human man or free people on earth Hear it, ye wretched nations, who have the policy to be generous, or the audacity to be just! Hear it, ye reckless revolutionists, who rail at the divinity of ancient authority, who grovel in the sloughs of democratic logic, and who profanely prate of the constitutional right of the people's will to be supreme in directing the people's affairs! Hear it, above all, thou plebeian intruder upon patrician privilege, thou vile Republic, misnamed "Great," who, after a war which threatened the very existence, wast mean enough, for thy people's sake, to grant an unrestricted pardon to the men who had been the cause of inflicting upon thee one of the greatest calamities that ever befel the fate of nation! Will the world be guided by this noble example of these very great Britons in Westminister Hall? Will the nations admire it? Will Ireland be "conciliated" by it, or at least enlightened? We trust she will be the latter. She will know henceforth, if she did not know it before, that her will is nothing as balanced against British prejudice—perhaps against British fears. She will know that she has been made merely for British uses, and that when the glory of England wanes abroad she must not be disaffected if she is made the medium through which the greatness of British power can be manifested at home. She will know also that all the glowing declarations of oratorical Britons, from Mr. Gladstone down to the meanest pot-drainer in a London porter-house, in the cause of freedom and popular right, have no application to her. She will know that in the British mind she is in all respects an "exceptional country;" one not worthy of such ordinary methods of justice and expediency as suit the wants of the Englishman, but one for whom no rule of Government is so well adapted as that which departs from the spirit of freedom and the Constitution. No matter, however, what Ireland may think, let England be happy. Let her rejoice in the great glory with which she is crowned. She has conquered the unarmed Ashantees, she has captured a Russian princess for one of her "blue-blooded" darlings, and she holds by the force of an Empire, on which "the sun never sets," some couple of dozen Irishmen in gaol, that her legislators may have something over which to get glorious and deliver their "energetic cheers." Mighty England!

LIFE IN TEXAS.—The following "head lines" from a recent number of a Texas paper sufficiently illustrate the pleasures of life there at present.

"Murder Record of A Week—fearful Tidings from Granbury—The Three Brothers Prewitt Most Brutally Murdered—Tremendous excitement Prevails—Sherman: Two Men Killed—A Horrible Affair—Gatesville: An Odd fellow Kills a Brother—Bloody Work at Dallas—Three Men in One Week—Wharton: Three Brothers Killed and the Fourth Wounded—Found Murdered—An Unknown Man Murdered and Robbed—Granbury Again: Murder in a Stage-coach—Groesbeck: A Man Shoots his Niece's Husband—Bryan: Horrible Outrage—Perpetrators Hung—Jacksboro: A Murderer Murdered—Jewett: Murder and Robbery."

A Liverpool car owner, having summoned a candidate at the recent municipal elections for the hire of two cabs to convey voters to the poll, was nonsuited by the County Court Judge, on the ground that the transaction was illegal.

FARMERS throughout Napa valley are planting corn.

An Irish Priest to Irishmen in America.

The Chicago *Western Catholic* contains the following extract from the letter of an Irish Priest to a friend in this country It contains much of interest and for its hopeful suggestions alone is worthy of a careful perusal:—All over Ireland we have much cause for rejoicing from the fact that the people were animated, for the first time since '82, with the highest sense of public virtue—differing from those of '82, who demanded their rights "or else," and dared not be refused. Believe me sincerely that Ireland will never get anything but "kicks" from the Sax in Parliament unless she assumes somewhat of the bold attitude of '82. She can't go the same length as she did in '82, still, I believe five millions of men, backed by the exiled element, or seven or eight millions more, could assume an attitude of boldness commensurate with the occasion, when Ireland might cast off her grave clothes and spring to freedom.

May God forgive you in America for your bickerings and party strife, else Ireland would already be prosperous and happy in the full possession of her autonomy and able to maintain in abundance twenty instead of five millions.

What is the population now most cherished in Ireland?—short-horned cattle—

"Ill fares the land, to many ills prey,
When cattle multiply and men decay."

Our people are forced to emigrate, whereas there is ample field for their energies and labor at home. In this county of Clare alone the draining of waste lands would require 40,000 men for ten years, and the same to cultivate it for the same period.

Should we get a Parliament for Ireland and I am confident we will, and must, if we are not slaves and cowards—the very first measure should be the enactment to reclaim these lands, and offer them for sale in allotments to our countrymen at home and from America, and they would give homes to all; for, recollect, there are over five million waste acres in Ireland.

The next law would be the imposing a heavy tax on any one holding more than one hundred acres. Let the Buddaghs hold as many acres as they wish, but a tax high in proportion should be imposed

This very class—the land-sharks, not the landlords—are the curse of Ireland. They would not give a pint of sour milk to a poor thirsting creature. If the law is not immediately on the opening of the Irish Parliament carried, I will address the whole Irish people to insist on its passing. I concur entirely in your views on emigration. Whilst in America, I invariably impressed on the Irish people to leave their relatives in Ireland, and not destroy a fine old nation by drawing its inhabitants out of it, and this teaching was not liked. I now say to you and them to leave their friends in old Ireland, where the laborer is fairly well off. If they wish to serve Ireland let the exiled element unite and take legitimate action with us—bold, sympathetic action—and as sure as God is in Heaven we will soon become a redeemed and regenerated people, prosperous under our own laws, and flinging to the breeze our own green flag.

JEREMIAH VAUGHN, P. P.,
Barofield, Co. Clare.

IT is an admitted fact in Japan and China that the older the tree the better the tea. The shrubs which supply the nobles of Japan with their favorite beverage are said to be in many instances 500 years old.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

C. DESMOND

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And one that will endure,
Just go to Desmond's store, and there
You can be suited, sure.

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☞ The attention of those in want of Dry Goods is particularly requested to this important sale, as seldom will they have as favorable an opportunity of purchasing the very best goods at decidedly low prices.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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John Mitchel—His Escape from Van Diemen's Land.

LETTER FROM P. J. SMYTH.

The following letter from P. J. Smyth, in reference to the manner in which Mr. Mitchel's escape from Van Diemen's Land was effected, appears in the Belfast *Northern Whig*:

March 24, 1874.

To the Editor of the Northern Whig:

Sir—A copy of your paper of the 17th inst., containing a letter of Mr. Martin, M. P., and your comments thereon, has been placed in my hands. As the matter in issue affects me personally, I claim, as a right, a portion of your space. I accept all the responsibility of the liberation of John Mitchel from Van Diemen's Land. I devised the plan of what you call his "escape." I took part in its execution, and I am, I believe, the only living witness of the event. My visit to the Southern Hemisphere in 1853, had no other object than the release of my comrades and friends. I found them all in the enjoyment of what was termed a "comparative freedom"—that is, they were at liberty to move about within certain prescribed districts, having given each his parole of honor that he would not attempt to escape while in possession of such "comparative freedom." I found, on inquiry, that this "comparative freedom," so far from placing the Irish political prisoners in a better position than that of the ordinary ticket-of-leave holders, made it much worse, for the latter had the range of the whole island. The parole, in the case of the Irish prisoners, was simply a cunning contrivance to make them be their own jailers in Van Diemen's Land. Still there was a parole. The Government had the right to withdraw it at any moment; the prisoner had the right to surrender it at any moment. While it existed, its provisions were obligatory upon both. The prisoner was guaranteed "freedom" within his district — the Government against the escape of the prisoner. Now, how was the contract observed by the Government? One evening Mr. Mitchell and his wife, and myself and Mr. Martin, were at the house of a friend, a magistrate of the colony, within Mr. Mitchel's district. While there, partaking of that gentleman's hospitality, an armed constable was discovered listening at the parlor door to the conversation within. He had been sent there by the authorities as a spy on Mr. Mitchel. And this, mark you, sir, while a parole existed obligatory equally on both parties. On two occasions I myself was arrested, imprisoned, and subjected to gross indignities on the supposition that I was John Mitchel. Was not that a plain and scandalous violation of the parole on the part of the colonial authorities? While a guest at Mr. Mitchel's house, I myself discovered that, night and day, he was under surveillance, and this while he enjoyed the "comparative freedom" of the people about which you presume to speak so flippantly. I saw all this, yet I resolved that the "escape" upon which I was bent should involve, on the part of the prisoner, no violation of parole, but that the instrument should be interpreted strictly as a penal instrument. Mr. Mitchel, and I, armed, went into his police magistrate's office, where Mr. Mitchel handed him the letter he had sent to the govenor, and gave him ample time to peruse it. "You see," said Mr. Mitchel, "the purport of that letter—I have resigned my parole." The magistrate appeared confused. I then said, "Mr. Mitchel, you have done quite enough—you have given him a fair opportunity to arrest you. Let us go." We then left the office. This occured in the presence of the magistrate and three constables all of whom were armed, and prepared, if called upon, to do their duty. If that magistrate failed in his duty, through weakness, the fault is his, and it is not creditable to found assertions, upon it, against the prisoner. Well, sir, the event was known all over the island on the following day. The Hobart *Advertiser*, the organ of Sir William Denison, then governor, published a minute account of the transaction, and, in a leading article, said that "at all events, the escape of Mr. Mitchel, unlike that of Mr. O'Donohoe, was honorable, and even chivalrous, in the mode of its execution." I never in Van Diemen's Land, heard a doubt suggested of the perfectly honorable nature of Mr. Mitchel's escape. The facts ought to have been as well known there in 1853 as in Belfast in 1873.

You talk about Mr. Smith O'Brien as if it was the parole difficulty which restrained him from making his escape. It was nothing of the kind. He declined my offers for reasons purely private and domestic. But he approved of all I did in Mr. Mitchel's case. And let me tell you, the release of Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Martin, and Mr. O'Doherty, in 1854, were due to the rescue of Mr. Mitchell in 1853.

You say that Mr. Mitchel dare not return; that he could not be elected, nor take his seat in Parliament. You are wrong. He is free to return; any constituency is free to elect him; and he could sit to-morrow in the house of Commons. This statement may astonish you, but it is law. Of the spirit which dictated your remarks I say nothing.

I am, Sir, yours,

P. J. SMYTH.

Mr. Froude's New Book.

Mr. J. A. Froude has retured to his notable attack on Ireland with redoubled vigor. Within the last few days the concluding volumes of his "English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century" have been issued from the press. In these volumes Mr. Froude tells the story of Ireland from 1753 to 1800 from his own astounding standpoint. With singular rhetorical power and absolute audacity in his treatment of facts, Mr. Froude maintains the theory that all the ills of Ireland are due to the inherent weaknesses of the Irish race, and the culpable lenity and tenderness with which England has at all times treated her Irish subjects! Thus, in the period which followed 1753 Mr. Froude finds the Catholic inhabitants of Ireland ground to the dust by the terrible machinery of the Penal Laws, excluded from all posts of honor and dignity, from all lucrative occupations, from any but a serf's interest in the land. Is Mr. Froude satisfied with this? Not at all. In his eyes the Government spoiled all by the fatal error of extending a contemptuous toleration to the exercise of the faith of the mass of the people and to the priesthood who performed its solemn offices. "The Penal Laws," says Mr. Froude sadly, "failed to coerce the Catholics into "conformity," "because the English Government interfered to protect the Catholic clergy." Mr. Froude's ideal of what English rule in Ireland should be is what he terms "Cromwell's Nine Years' Government," when the Priest, the Rapparee, and the wolf were classed together as three plagues to be hunted down. There is one act of the Irish Government of a century ago which excites Mr. Froude's enthusiastic approval. In the dark annals of judical murders there is no darker chapter than that in which it is recorded how a hundred years ago Father Nicholas Sheehy, of Clogheen, in the County of Tipperary, was arrested on a false charge of murder, and foully done to death. Everyone knows how the good priest surrendered himself to the authorities, on a promise that he would be tried in Dublin; how he was tried and acquitted in Dublin; how he was hurried back to Clonmel and tried on practically the same charge; how a Protestant gentlemen who came forward to give evidence in his favor was himself arrested on an absurd accusation; how, in a word. Father Sheehy was murdered under the forms of law. And yet Mr. Froude does not hesitate to declare that the Government was "essentially right" in putting Father Sheehy to death, and to wonder at the folly of the people in revering the memory and resenting the fate of the martyr.

Mr. Froude's treatment of the great period between 1782 and 1800 may at once be understood when we quote his estimate of Grattan and Fitzgibbon. He writes:

> Grattan has been beatified by tradition as the savior of his country. In his own land his memory is adored. His glittering declamations are studied as models of oratory wherever the English language is spoken. Fitzgibbon is the object of a no less intense national execration. He was followed to his grave with curses, and dead cats were flung upon his coffin. If undaunted courage, if the power to recognize and the will to act upon unpalatable truths, if the steady preference of fact to falsehood, if a resolution to oppose at all hazards those wild illusions which have lain at all times at the root of Ireland's unhappiness, be the constituents of greatness in an Irish statesman, Grattan and Fitzgibbon are likely hereafter to change places in the final estimate of history.

We have only to say of this extraordinary passage that Mr. Froude, in assailing Grattan, attacks the unanimous vote of England as well as of Ireland. In the English Parliament Fitzgibbon was flouted and detested, the very men who had used him treated the traitor with such contumely that he died of a broken heart. In the English Parliament all parties bowed in homage to the splendid figure of the Irish patriot. A great English poet has embodied his countrymen's opinion of

> Ever-glorious Grattan, the best of the good,
> With all that Demosthenes wanted endued,
> And his rival or master in all he possessed.

To the Irish Parliament to which Grattan gave a brief but splendid independence, Mr. Froude is conspicuously unjust. He harps *ad nauseam* on its confessed and its imaginary sins. He slurs over the magnificent efflorescence of eloquence, letters, art, statesmanship, and national prosperity which Ireland enjoyed in the few years which followed '82. Space forbids our discussing the astounding travesty of history in which Mr. Froude describes the Rebellion and the Union. Suffice it to say, that he is of opinion that General Lake, whose elaborate system of torture and tyranny goaded Wexford into rebellion, did his work with "as much tenderness as was consistent with his sense of duty."

Both volumes are highly-seasoned with allusions to the politics of the day. In almost every page Mr. Gladstone is fiercely assailed for the remedial legislature with which he ushered in his Premiership. Earl Spencer is attacked for having had an interview with Cardinal Cullen, and charged with having "simply registered the decrees of the Vatican." The Gladstone legislation has, Mr. Froude hints, turned the heads of the Irish Catholics. Since Disestablishment, he says, "when a Protestant Prelate of the Disestablished Church walks through an Irish city, the devout Celt displays his piety by spitting upon him as he passes!" Mr. Froude says he was told this story by a Protestant Bishop. What right rev. divine has been playing so successfully on the gobemouche credulity of the Saxon? We fear Mr. Froude would believe anything about Irish Catholics or about their clergy. He views both from the standpoint of a rabid disciple of Titus Oates during the height of the Popish plot mania. The No-Popery demon has entered into the soul of Mr. Froude, and leads him to play with his pen some of the strangest pranks before high Heaven which ever provoked the angels to tears. Mr. Whalley only induces a smile when he careers on his No-Popery steed; but a different emotion is excited by the spectacle of a man of great genius and learning, animated by the same craze and laying on the altar of bigotry three ponderous volumes, in which common sense, history, and philosophy are all ruthlessly sacrificed to an absorbing and ignoble passion. Our regret is deepened, as in many passages of Mr. Froude's book he speaks kindly of the race among whom he for so lengthened a period voluntarily made his home. Here is one, for example:

> We lay the fault on the intractableness of the race. The modern Irishman is of no race, so blended now is the blood of Celt and Dane, Saxon and Norman, Scot and Frenchman. The Irishman of the last century rose to his natural level whenever he was removed from his own unhappy country. In the Seven Years' War Austria's best generals were Irishmen. Brown was an Irishman; Laey was an Irishman; O'Donnell's name speaks for him: and Lally Tollendal, who punished England at Fontenoy, was O'Mullally of Tollendally. Strike the names of Irishmen out of our own public service, and we lose the heroes of our proudest exploits—we lose the Wellesleys, Pallisars, the Moores, the Eyres, the Coates, the Napiers; we lose half the officers and half the privates who conquered India for us, and fought battles in the Peninsula. What the Irish could do as enemies we were about to learn when the Ulster exiles crowded to the standard of Washington. What they can be even at home we know at this present hour, when, under exceptional discipline as police, they are at once the most sorely tempted and the most nobly faithful of all subjects of the British race.

With this testimony to Irish valor, we take leave of Mr. Froude's most picturesque, interesting, and outrageously unjust and one-sided book.—*Dublin Freeman.*

The Corn Trade.

The *Mark-lane Express* of the first week in April says:

Although the temperature of the past week has greatly varied, it has been dry and fine, and vegetation has been gradually making its way, while spring planting and general field work have proceeded without interruption. The wheat crop as yet looks well and promising, and this has somewhat contributed to the further depression of prices, which have given way fully 1s. to 2s. without any corresponding briskness in trade, being 7,832 quarters short of what they were last year. The recent decline in Paris has at last reached the departments; and as the metropolis has given way about 1s. 6d. per quarter in wheat, we must not expect an immediate reaction, though Marseilles and Bordeaux still hold out, the one in foreign and the other in native produce. Belgium has partially followed France, say about 1s., but in Germany there has been but little change. Though Danzig for inferior wheat has rather given way, still the Suez Canal has made India and Japan so much nearer that we have lately had frequent arrivals thence; and holders have again got rather nervous, though from New York prices come rather higher. In past years prospects of the future were seldom calculated before May, when the weather told either for or against prices, but this season there have been so many May days before their legitimate season has arrived, and there is such a quick transit per steamer from abroad, that the aspect of trade has been quite changed. One thing is, however, certain—viz., no fleets can bring more than the countries they sail from have produced, and we cannot look upon 1873 as generally productive, while in England, France and elsewhere it is acknowledged to have been greatly deficient.

Business Directory.

☞ We have compiled the following Business Directory from the advertisements in this paper; it will be found a convenient reference for intending purchasers, both in city and country, in almost every branch of goods. As none but the most respectable house advertise in the NATIONALIST, each customer may rest assured o corteous treatment and good value:

AMUSEMENTS.
California Theatre, Bush street, above Kearny.
Palace Amphitheatre, corner New Montgomery and Mission streets.
Belmont Park, William Janke.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
M F Walsh, 905½ Market street, corner Fifth.
Thos Healy, 677 Mission street, near Third.
Hugh O'Connor, importer Philadelphia boot-legs, 504 Market street.
Stephen Thomas, 142 Fourth street.
William O'Connell, 818 Howard street (Irish-American Hall).
John Leddy, 120 Fourth, corner Minna street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
John W McClure, 382 Bowery, New York city.
John G. Hodge & Co., 327, 329 and 331 Sansome st.

BANKING.
Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, N E corner Montgomery and Market streets.

BRASS AND STEAM FITTERS.
Weed & Kingwell, California Brass Works, 125 First street.
Dixon Bros, Steam and Gas Fitters, 406 Montgomery street.
Matthew O'Brien, 1136 Market st, opposite 6th.

CUTLERY.
M Price, store 415 Kearny street; factory, 10 Stevenson street.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
B C Duffy, 950 Market street, corner Powell.
American Exchange cigar stand, Sansome street.
Brooklyn Hotel cigar stand, Bush street.
Gordon & Burke, 843 Market street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
D Sweeny & Co, Tenth and Howard streets.
J O'Connor, 59 Clay street, corner Drumm.
McKenna & Greany, west side Drumm, between Clay and Washington.

CONFECTIONERS.
Pellet & Fisher, 403 Davis street, between Washington and Jackson.

CARPETS, &C—
Mountain & Raye, 718 Market st, west of Kearny.

DRY GOODS.
Gleeson & Fell, People's Palace, 911 and 913 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.
John G Talbot & Co, 28 Kearny street.

DRUG STORES.
Dr E J Pring, N W corner Howard and Fourth streets.

DENTISTS.
Dr S H Roberts, 142½ Fourth street, near Howard.

FLOURING MILLS, &C.
Green & Bigley, Eureka Mills, 210 Sacramento street.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Isaac Selig, 218 Kearny street bet Bush and Sutter.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
P Kelly, N E cor Fourth and Minna streets.
P Hartigan, 164 First street, cor Howard also. N E cor Twelfth and Folsom streets.
P M Toner, No. 20 Occidental market, Sutter street side).
John J Reardon, cor Third and Everett streets, bet Mission and Howard.
P T Flynn & Son, cor Howard and Eighth streets.

HATTERS,
C. Desmond, 5 New Montgomery street.

HORSE SHOERS.
Donohue & Co., 8 Everett street, near 3d.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
Washington Hotel, 519 Mission street, bet First and Second.
Montgomery's Hotel, 227 and 229 Second street.
Manhattan House, 704 and 707 Front street, bet Pacific and Broadway.
South End Oyster House, 672 Howard street, near Third.

LAW.
P Cummins, Rooms 14 and 13 Court Block, and 641 Merchant street.
M Whalley, Room 17 Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal.
M Cooney, Room No. 7 Court Block, and 636 Clay st.

LIVERY STABLES.
R Dowling, 610 Howard street, bet Second and New Montgomery.
San Rafael Livery and Sale Stables, Fourth street, San Rafael, Marin county, Cal.

MEDICAL.
Paul M Brenan, 127 Montgomery street.
Dr Aborn, 213 Geary street.
Dr J D Callaghan, 852 Folsom Street.
Dr Doherty, 519 Sacramento st, cor Leidesdorff.
X Twiaba X, Dr L Terry, Eli o, Nevada.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
John Kavanagh, 15 New Montgomery street, (Grand Hotel).
N Sweeney, 43 Second street, (opposite Jessie).
M Short, 527 Commercial st, cor Leidesdorff.

MILLINERS.
Mrs. Dillon & Kenealy, 30 Third street, bet Mission and Market.

MIRRORS, PICTURES, &C.
E O'Reilly, cor Fifth and Market streets.
D Drady, 213 Fourth street, bet Howard and Folsom.
Kenny & Co., 1010 Market street.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Barton's Yeast Powder, manufactory 211 and 213 Sacramento street.
Philadelphia Brewery, Second street, near Folsom.
O'Donovan Rossa's Prison Life; care National Steamship Co, New York.
San Francisco Cordage Co, 611 and 613 Front street.
California Bleaching Soap, Hall & Wagner, Factory cor. Folsom and 16th streets.
Wm J Blythe, Band Master 3d Irish Regt, N G C.
Lafayette Brewery, 725 Second street.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.
H C Blake, 333 Montgomery street.

POWDER.
Giant Powder Co, 210 Front street.

PRINTING HOUSES.
John H Carmany & Co, 409 Washington street.
Cosmopolitan Printing Co, 505 Clay street.

SEWING MACHINES.
Buckland Sewing Machine, cor Greenwich and Cortland streets, New York.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
J. M. Bryan, 130 3d street.

TEAS, COFFEE AND SPICES.
Geo T Hanly & Co, 928 Market street.

UNDERTAKERS.
James McGinn, 717 Market street.
Flanagan & Gallagher, 834 Market street.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
San Francisco Ball and Racket Court, T Kelly, 846 Howard street, bet Fourth and Fifth.
Barbier and Barrett, 903½ Market street.
P F Brady, 610 Market street, and 11 Post street.
P J McMahon, Russ House Saloon, Montgomery street.
P J Tannian, 24 Third street.
Daly & Ward, 311 Sacramento street, bet Front and Davis.
Yate's Branch Saloon, cor Third and Market streets.
Fredericksburg Eintracht Saloon, 846 California street.
Michael Ryan, 134 Fourth street, bet Minna and Howard.
J H Dougherty & Co, 515 California street.
A F Benard, N E cor Fifth and Howard streets.
Jas Irwin, Merchants' Exchange, California st.
Campbell & Ayers, 322 and 324 Sansome street.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.
Jackson Michigan Wagon, cor California and Davis streets.
Cunningham & Parker, 654, 654 and 658 Howard street.

MATTHEW O'BRIEN,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
No. 1136 Market street.....Opposite Sixth
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ All work warranted. Jobbing promptly attended to. [mh21-tf

LAFAYETTE BREWERY,
725 Second Street.
THOMAS GROGAN AND A. ANSETT,
PROPRIETORS.
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MEDICAL.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID
QUICK CURES
MODERATE CHARGES
DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE
(FOUNDED IN 1853.)

No. 519 Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff street (a few doors below the What Cheer House.) Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of secrecy, and all sexual disorders.

To THE AFFLICTED.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to commit at his Institute for the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES of the LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE and GENITO-URINARY ORGANS, and all private diseases, viz.: SYPHILIS, in all its forms and stages; SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse; GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, NOCTURNAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, SEXUAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE BACK and LOINS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER and KIDNEYS, etc., etc.; and he hopes his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients, who having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a Notary public.

The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than twenty years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment, for your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city, and believing that those doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured. the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunate who require medical advice, if you have any doubts as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address and call and see me. (I keep a store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as infallible cures for Gonnorhœa, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly yours, L—— H——

San Francisco, June 15th, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of June, A.D., 1864.

[L. S.] A. S. GOULD, Notary Public.

Seminal Weakness—A Sworn-to Certificate of Most Remarkable Cure of Spermatorrhœa.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa" or Seminal weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading DR. DOHERTY'S card I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the fifth of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks' treatment, I feel thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best of health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself,

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

TO FEMALES.

When a female is enervated, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute and consult him about her troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other Physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All married ladies whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the country however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and may be consulted with perfect confidence.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies,) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Consultations at the office or by letter, FREE. Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Address,

W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

DR. DOHERTY has published an important pamphlet embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotency, or Virility, being a short treatise on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other diseases of the sexual organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of six cents in postage stamps for return postage. Address

W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.
ap1tf

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 17 Downey Block,
LOS ANGELES, CAL. jly5-tf

M. COONEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 7 Court Block, 636 Clay Street,
And 645 Merchant Street, bet. Kearny and Montgomery.
Residence, 312 Seventh st, SAN FRANCISCO.
ap25tf

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All kinds of Instruments drawn up carefully in legal form, and at reasonable charges. Depositions taken at all hours in any part of the city. Residence, 927 HOWARD St., (between 5th and 6th Sts.) je14tf

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Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered to the Agent by whom the deposit is made.

Deposits received from $2 50 upwards.
OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jy4-tf

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McKenna & Greany.,
Commission Merchants
....AND DEALERS IN....
HAY AND GRAIN.
West side of Drumm street, between Clay and Washington, San Francisco. my10-tf

D. Sweeney & Co.,
Cattle Commission Merchants,
Corner Tenth and Howard streets....SAN FRANCISCO.
Have constantly on hand fresh family Milk Cows, Horses, etc. Large and commodious stalls and corrals, and superior accommodations for all kinds of stock. my9-tf

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GREEN & BIGLEY,
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EUREKA MILLS,
210 SACRAMENTO STREET,
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Meals of all kinds manufactured, and all kinds of Feed ground to order.

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P. HARTIGAN,
Wholesale & Retail Grocer,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to furnish them with Groceries, Teas, Hams, etc., and the Finest Brands of Wines and Liquors, at greatly reduced prices.
☞ Goods delivered free to all parts of the city. ☜
GIVE US A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.
P. HARTIGAN,
164 First street, Corner Howard (Opposite Gas Works.)
Also, N E. Cor. 12th and Folsom (Opposite the City Gardens.) [dec13-tf

A. F. BENARD,
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Fine Wines, Liquors and Brandies,
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BILLIARD HALL,
Corner of Market and Third Streets, San Francisco.
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars....English Ale an Porter on Draught....Ale, Beer and Porter Five cen per Glass....Genuine Staffordshire Ale.
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Wine Rooms,
—OF THE—
MERCHANTS EXCHANGE,
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Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corner of Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. jy4-tf

Froude's Latest.

THE ENGLISH IN IRELAND.

The following review of James Anthony Froude's new book appeared in the London "Times." As the subject cannot fail to be of interest to Irishmen, we print the full text, and in another column the review of the Dublin "Freeman," that our readers may have an opportunity of looking at the production from both standpoints:

The volumes that complete Mr. Froude's history prolong the notes he struck in his first one. Their "argument" is the absolute incapacity of the Irish for self-government, and they would have made their appearance even more happily had parties been more evenly balanced in the new Parliament. No dispassionate man, who has respect for the well-being either of the British Empire or of the Irish people can read the book carefully and continue to have the smallest belief in Home Rule. We do not pretend that Mr. Froude shows any of the serene impartiality of the Judge. Often, indeed, his vigorous invective or trenchant sarcasm recall the impassioned declamation that swayed the impulses of the Irish Parliaments. He has an inveterate repugnance to the faith and practice of the Roman Catholic Church as exemplified in Irish politics, and he shows it. He has a supreme contempt for the foibles of the Irish nature, which he parades almost gratuitously. He accumulates proof on proof, and heaps illustration on illustration, in support of the proposition that opens his former volume —namely, that if a nation fails to assert its independence in the end the fault is in itself and not in its circumstances. But if Mr. Froude denounces the Catholic Celts in terms that their advocates may take some exception, to he is no less outspoken with regard to their English rulers. If he could not offer ample justification for his charges and assertions, referring by way of proof to Parliamentary records and official correspondence, his volumes would be a series of atrocious libels on the representatives of the Protestant minority who systematically misgoverns their country; while if anything could extenuate the crimes of the Celts, or the corruption and time-serving of the patriots and ministerialists who made up the Dublin Assembly, it would have been the trimming and vacillating policy of successive English Cabinets. Whatever the crimes of the disaffected Irish, whatever the guilt of the agitators who traded on their disaffection, the English Ministers charged with governing the country must be condemned as accomplices before the acts. That is what makes these volumes such melancholy reading; and if we accept Mr. Froude's opinions on a subject he has carefully studied, we do not see where remedies could have been applied in the more recent past, or how we can hope for permanent amendment in the future. In his first volume he sets out by asserting that Ireland had never shown the capacity either for resolute resistance or for honorable submission. In these he insists that Cromwell was the only ruler under whom she ever throve; that she was never really happy or prosperous unless kept down with a firm hand; that she accepted each show of conciliation as a sign of feebleness, and became only more exacting and audacious in each new position that she conquered by clamor; in short, that in the 17th and 18th centuries, she has been agitating for nothing short of Home Rule; in other words, for the independence which was tantamount to inveterate antagonism to England. That being so, concessions, however reasonable in themselves, would have only given encouragement to smouldering discontent, if they had not precipitated a civil war. Add to all this, that, let us lay the original faults where we please, the Irish had but too good reason to hate us; that we not only oppressed them with penal laws which possibly might be defended on the score of necessity, but harassed them with arbitrary restrictions on their trade and agriculture, and we are once more brought face to face with the old dreary problem which seems scarcely nearer its solution after all the legislation of the late Ministry. Our fathers in sowing the wind have condemned us to reap the whirlwind. All that is to be said is—and it is a dismal consolation — that had they acted differently things would have scarcely been better, if we are to accept Mr Froude's conception of the Irish character. Time may work wonders, and some future historian may refute Mr. Froude triumphantly by quoting facts, when the recent removal of grievances shall have borne the expected fruits. In the meantime, Mr. Froude's annals of the 17th century amply justify his despondent forebodings.

In 1763, when the Earl of Northumberland came over to replace Lord Halifax in the Lord Lieutenancy, the idea of Catholic Emancipation was beginning to be broached among English Liberals. Three or four influential families—the Geraldines, Boyles, Beresfords—banded themselves together to impose terms and appropriate offices. They made each measure of consequence matter of separate negotiation with the Castle, and stipulated for the market price of their votes, to be paid in peerages, places, and pensions. Seats were sold on a fixed tariff, and the candidate paid the price avowedly with the idea of getting his money back from the Ministers. Nor did even the officials in the Irish establishment act like royal mercenaries, and on two several occasions the Speaker, who had received his place in exchange for his conscience, gave his casting vote against the Crown. While the supporters of the Government demanded continual "refreshers," under threat of desertion in the heat of the engagement, the fervid patriots of the Opposition were generally open to a bid. Grattan alone of the patriot opposition deserved the epithet bestowed on Robespierre, and the incorruptible Grattan, perhaps, did more mischief to his country than any of the unscrupulous politicians of his time; for his incorruptibility and the incomparably national flavor of his genuine eloquence gained him the great reputation he prostituted to the purposes of agitation, and contributed to create the feeling which had its result at last in the massacres of Wexford.

"The war which was closed by the Peace of Paris, in February, 1763, had cost England more than a hundred millions. Ireland had contributed in proportion to her resources. She had increased her debt by £600." Thus Mr Froude begins the first book of his new volumes, in a passage that might have been written by Edmund About. The impoverished country had sunk into the extremity of wretchedness. Commerce had been systematically discouraged; even smuggling had ceased to pay. Agriculture gave way everywhere to pasturage. The only trade of any consequence was in salt beef and salt butter. The small farms, the crofts, and provision patches were rackrented. It was the extremity of penury at all times for the masses of the people, with positive starvation when the season was bad. The riches of the country were drained by the great absentees, who scarcely helped with a finger in the support of the public burdens. On the other hand, the revenues were burdened with pensions for the support of English courtiers and courtesans. The Lord Lieutenant himself was chief of the absentees. If "the Viceroys so detested their occupation that for six months only in alternate years they could be induced to reside at the Castle," it was no wonder. The marvel is that any man of the necessary position could be prevailed upon to accept the unthankful post, and their doing so can only be explained by the motive which sent Maximilian to Mexico and Victor Amadeus to Madrid.

It is remarkable that George III., dull man as he is supposed to have been, not only recognized the grievances of Ireland, which were patent enough in the very beginning of his reign, but suggested the most practical method of treating them. In 1765 he wrote a confidential letter to Lord Hartford urging the necessity of unsparing reforms, with a firmer and more resolute policy at head-quarters.

England's difficulty being invariably Ireland's opportunity, the war with the American Colonies exercised a great influence on Irish politics. Then, as ever since, a great emigration had set in for the West. Had it only been the Catholics of the West and South who had been driven out of the country, there might have been some policy in the proceedings of Ministers. But it is strangely significant of the idiotcy that has inspired the mal-administration of Ireland that the Irishmen we lost were those we could least spare—the rank and file of the loyal Protestant garrison of the North. After the arbitrary and wholesale evictions of Antrim, "thirty thousand Protestants left Ulster for a land where there was no legal robbery, and where those who sowed the seed could reap the harvest. They went with bitterness in their hearts, cursing and detesting the aristocratic system of which the ennobling qualities were lost, and only the worst retained. The South and West were caught by the same movement, and ships could not be found to carry the crowds who were eager to go." The Viceroy had neither regular troops nor the means of levying them, and the country took to arming in self-defence. Hence the swarms of turbulent volunteers, nominally Protestant in the first instance, and generally equipped and officered by gentlemen who were loyalists according to Irish ideas. But, independently of a considerable subsequent infusion of Catholics, the men at the bottom of the movement soon avowed their intention of directing it for their own purposes, and using it as a weapon against the hapless Viceroy. "It was said openly that in the presence of such a force England could no longer refuse Ireland Free Trade, and carried as they were off their feet by enthusiasm and excitement, the chance for the present was gone of holding the Irish Parliament in leading strings by the old methods." Had the movement restored Free Trade and reformed the Parliament, it would have been an unmixed blessing for one country and the other. But no one was more interested in Parliamentary abuses than its leaders. Of course, however, it encouraged the patriots of the Parliament to demand nothing short of liberation, and it became the ground of the celebrated resolution of Grattan. In 1782 Grattan carried the four points, and his winning game he had been playing so long was a very near thing. As Mr. Froude observes, had the concession been deferred but a little longer, it can hardly have been doubted that it never would have been made at all, for the tide of misfortune that seemed hurrying England to humiliation had just turned.

Although Grattan had carried his points by speeches couched in language the most inflammatory, although he was reckless of consequences while exciting popular feeling, so that terror of the nation might coerce the authorities of the Castle, yet with all his recklessness he was personally honest and something of a statesman. Of a different type, standing in something the same relation to him as Marat to Vergiaud, were the men who were preparing the rebellion of 1798. It was fortunate for England that the Irishmen who treated with the French Republic were regarded by Irishmen generally with contempt and distrust, and deserved to be so regarded. Certainly Wolfe Tone did more than any of them for his enslaved country, and had a good deal that was not unattractive in his character. He won the ear of General Hoche, the best foreign friend of the disaffected Irish. It was Tone they have chiefly to thank for the various expeditions threatening descent on the Coast which we baffled rather by luck than management. Tone had the quickness, cleverness, and happy social qualities of his countrymen. But he was a mere feather-headed adventurer easily seen through; he was entirely wanting in forethought and stability of purpose. Mr. Froude does not pretend to decide whether Grattan was speaking honestly or tendering a snare to the Government when he talked of subduing Irishmen with reforms while the country was known to be on the eve of an explosion. Fortunately, the Government prepared for the coming struggle by searching for arms rather than by offering tardy reforms for the conciliation of uncompromising rebels.

Mr. Froude describes the Rebellion of 1798 with all his usual force and spirit, and brings his book to a somewhat abrupt close with his comments on the administration of Lord Cornwallis. They sum up the considerations he has been enforcing upon us through the whole course of his eloquent history, and, we are sorry to add, leave us as far as ever from any hopeful conclusions.

"England, not the Irish, was most to blame for the condition of Irish society. The clamors of the colony for self-government, their rant of patriotism, the applauding shouts with which they greeted their Grattans and their Floods, became intelligible and almost pardonable when studied by the light of England's accursed legislation, and yet pardonable policy."

We learn from Mr. Froude's volumes how exactly Irish history repeats itself, and at this moment we see, after concessions to them that have been called revolutionary, the Irish clamoring more vociferociously than ever for secession. Home Rule, however, in the sense they understand it, they can never have so long as Great Britain is a great Power. We cannot consent to establish a cockpit at our doors, even although it should end in a radical regeneration by a general extirmination of facts.

The Ulster Observer on Home Rule.

There can be no doubt that the gulf between England and Ireland has been seriously widened by the insulting tone of the British Press. Public opinion is very often regulated by public writers, and the scorn and hatred of English authors and English journalists for everything Irish is a matter of acknowledged notoriety. Our most cherished aspirations are by these gentlemen held up to ridicule; our people are maligned; and even the noblest traits in their character maliciously distorted. Instead of endeavoring to cultivate a friendly and brotherly feeling; instead of sowing the seeds of harmony which, we believe, would, with but scant care, bear a rich and abundant harvest, it would seem as if the journals, periodicals, and magazines had but one object in view—to exasperate the feelings and inflame the passions of the Irish people. Even the long years of oppression and bitter persecution which we have suffered might be partially forgotten—or, at least, forgiven—were it not that we are stung into resentment by the scorn and contumely heaped upon us. We do not mean to say that kind words alone would have stifled Irish discontent; but kind words with just concession would undoubtedly do it. But when we are scoffed at as an inferior race, when we are insultingly designated as a nation of cut-throats and assassins, when the world is told the ordinary occupation of the Irish peasant is to shoot at inoffensive landlords from behind hedges, no ameliorative measures are adequate to allay that feeling of intense hatred which Irishmen must feel for a nation whose public teachers blacken their character before the world. We should be less than human if we did not feel and resent the insult. It is undoubtedly true that Irish history is a series of concessions, first scornfully refused by England, then granted under constraint. And if we may judge from appearances, Irish history is likely to be written in the same characters to the bitter end. But a short time since Ireland asked the English Premier for amnesty to those political prisoners who yet lie pining in British dungeons. It was not the demand of a mere section or fragment of the people. It was the almost unanimous demand of the nation through her representatives. Not only was the wish of Ireland scornfully refused, but the head of the Government intimated, amidst the applause of the English people and the approbation of the Press, that had he known the purport of their demand he would have hesitated to receive even a deputation of the majority of Ireland's representatives. Why, one of the rights guaranteed to the Commons from time immemorial is free access to the Throne to expose and beseech a remission of grievances; and yet the mere representative of the Sovereign scornfully declared that if his information was fuller he would have trampled on this right. Here again is a concession scornfully rejected when it might have been granted with much grace, and when the granting would have gone some way to soften the asperities of our people. A few short years at most will witness a grant of amnesty under constraint, and when the concession, "by losing its grace, has lost more than half its virtue." Again, the question of self-government is scoffed at by the English Press, and derided by English statesmen. Our demands are distorted for a purpose, our motives are falsified, and a constitutional agitation is scornfully pointed out as an attempt to dismember the Empire. Instead of argument we are greeted with vituperation, and threatened with the musket and the bayonet if we dare to persist in a movement as loyal as it is honorable. Truly has professor Smyth declared that Irish history has formed Irish character, and formed it in hatred of England. "Hatred of England," he avers, "is the one political sentiment that fills the Irish heart at once in Ireland, in England, where the Irish element is now growing formidably strong, in Australia, and in the United States." Now, this is a remarkable expression from a thoughtful Englishman, having at heart the welfare of his country. Irish history has been a record on the part of England of the greatest national crimes and persecutions. It is not wonderful that our race should treasure up the wrongs of centuries, and that a feeling of deep and bitter hostility should rankle in the breasts of Irishmen. That feeling is as strong, and stronger, in England, where Irishmen muster some millions, and in Scotland, as it is at home. It is not well for England, nor for the stability of the Empire, that such a feeling should exist. Sooner or later it will prove not only troublesome, but dangerous. It is matter of grave moment that the Irish race should be intensely hostile to England. Such is undoubtedly the case. As long as this island is discontented, so long will her children throughout the world sympathise with her wrongs. It is suicidal on the part of the Government to scornfully reject so constitutional a demand as Home Rule. It is better that the modest request of our country should be now gratefully conceded than that it should one day be given under constraint.

Irish and Scotch Peerages.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR—Whatever might be thought of the soundness of the proposition in my letter to you of last year, that if the representative system was desirable in the Irish and Scotch Peerages, it ought, logically, to be adopted for the whole of a "United Kingdom," there can, I think, be no fallacy in this, that no Peers should be entitled to a vote for representatives except those who are without hereditary seats. Surely nothing is more absurd in the whole system than that members of the House of Lords who may happen to possess Irish or Scotch titles should elect representatives of themselves, to sit in their own Chamber? Yet not only is this the case at present, but it is a notorious fact that the Irish elections, at any rate, are altogether managed and arranged by Peers who are already members of the House. Your proposal that the disfranchised Lords should perform a "happy despatch" by depriving themselves of their titles, in order to be elected to the House of Commons is no doubt amusing enough; but you will excuse me for saying that to those who have inherited Peerages which conferred, when bestowed, hereditary rights, which they have done nothing to forfeit, the injustice consists in their utter exclusion from the House of Lords, while even the Act of Union guaranteed them representation, while if, as in my case, their predecessors sat on the Liberal side of the National Senate, and they themselves still adhere to their family opinions; they are altogether without a voice in the great council of the nation.

Thanking you for your courtesy to one deprived of all constitutional mode of expressing his convictions, I have the honor to be your faithful servant, MILLTOWN.

St. James' Club, Piccadilly, April 16th.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Times*:

"SIR—For the benefit of your numerous correspondents on the question of the Scotch and Irish Peerage, allow me to inform you that it is my intention this session to bring the matter under the consideration of the House of Lords when I trust that the interest evidently felt outside the circle of those immediately interested will induce their lordships to initiate some legislation on the subject.—Your obedient servant, "Dromo, Ireland, Apr. 10th. INCHIQUIN."

[From the Commercial Herald.

MARKET REPORT.

[For the week ending Thursday, May 7th.]

WHEAT—The offerings upon 'Change during the first week in May have been unexpectedly large, enabling millers to replenish their stocks upon more favorable terms than they had expected last month when they made large contract sales of Flour for export. The purchases at the close of April were 15,000 sks good to choice at $1 90@1 95; 5,000 sks fair milling, $1 85. May opened with sales of 12,000 sks fair milling at $1 82½; 15,000 sks choice, $1 87½; 10,000 sks extra choice, $1 90; 1,500 sks, part inferior Oregon, at $1 80@1 82½; 2,500 sks, $1 85; 3,500 sks milling at $1 83¾; 2,000 sks do, $1 90; 4,500 sks do, $1 91¼; the market closing firm at $1 85@1 95 for good to choice. Liverpool quotations of the 7th inst. are: For average California, 12s 8d@13s; club 13@13s 3d, which is an advance of 3d for the week.

BARLEY—Since the falling off of the Eastern overland demand, prices have eased off somewhat, particularly as the crop prospects are becoming exceedingly promising. Leading holders of choice Brewing are firm in their demands, as the remaining stock is in few hands and well concentrated. The sales in the first week in May embrace 2,500 sks choice Bay Brewing, private; 2,500 sks do at $1 85@1 90; 5,000 sks Coast in lots at $1 60@1 65. The range at the close for Coast and Bay, $1 50@1 85, for dark and bright parcels.

OATS—There is a notable falling off in Oregon supplies, and this adds strength to the general market. Business, however, is slack, as the demand is strictly local. No export outlet open to us at present. The sales for the week embrace 5,500 sks, within the range of $1 55@1 75 ₱ ctl as extremes. At the close, sales of good to choice are reported at $1 60@1 65.

CORN—At the close of last week some 700 sks Southern Yellow were taken by a speculator at $1 85@1 87½, but upon more liberal receipts prices receded to $1 75@1 77½ ₱ ctl, with sales in lots of 1,000 sks, the market closing firmly.

POTATOES—The market for old is completely demoralized, and prices have declined to $1@1 15 for Humboldt and Tomales; 75c@$1 for Petaluma. New crop Mission now bring 2½@3c ₱ ℔ in jobbing lots.

RYE—The offerings have been more free during the week, with sales in lots of 600 sks at $1 65@1 70 ₱ ctl.

HAY—The demand continues good, with sales of small cargo parcels at $17@19 ₱ ton for good to choice; inferior, $14 50@15.

HOPS—Increased attention is being given to the raising of this crop upon this coast, both here and in Oregon. The Calistoga *Free Press*, of May 2d, says: "A. Clock, of St. Helena, the pioneer Hop cultivator of Napa County, is making arrangements to increase his business largely the present year. He is planting out new orchards of Hops, and is having 30,000 Hop-poles shipped down from this place. Montgomery, of the same place, is also going into the business on a larger scale. Both of these gentlemen are sanguine of good results of the business."

CATTLE—Meats of all descriptions are plenty and cheap; quality excellent. Slaughterer's prices are: Beef, ₱ quarter, first quality, 7@8c; second quality, 2½@6c. Mutton plentiful, 4@5c. Spring Lambs, 5@7c. Calves, 6@8c Hogs are in fair supply with moderate demand for large and active demand for small. We quote live at 5@6½c, the latter price for small, which are very scarce, and 8@9c for dressed, the latter for choice small Hogs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—The attention of dairymen is now given to the importance of packing and pickling a larger proportion of their stock than heretofore; consequently there is a less stock of fresh Roll offering, and prices of this description are the turn dearer, now quotable at 25@28c; extra Point Reyes gilt-edged, 30c in jobbing lots. Firkin Butter, newly packed, is selling at 28@30c. California Cheese is more plentiful at 12½@16c. No Eastern here. Eggs are very abundant and cheap. Fresh California, 21@22½c. Western Eggs in New York are worth more than here; consequently the surplus stock in Indiana, Illinois, etc., which has recently been coming here, now goes to the Atlantic. We now quote Chicago Eggs at 17½@18c. The receipts by rail for a week past have greatly fallen off. We have received from Oregon this week 25,000 dozen, selling at 17@18c.

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